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...DAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: ...ble. Temp. 9-1 (48-34). Tomorrow variable, ... 8-3 (48-37). Yesterday's temp. 8-2 (47-36). ...ON: Fair. Temp. 8-0 (46-32). Tomorrow ...ain. Yesterday's temp. 8-2 (48-36). RIVIERA: ...ble. Temp. 16-6 (61-43). NEW YORK: ...r. Temp. 10-7 (50-32). Yesterday's temp. ...(52). ...DITIONAL WEATHER—SOMMUS PAGE.

Austria ..... 10 S. | Lebanon £1.00
Belgium ..... 18 B.Fr. | Luxembourg ... 18 L.Fr.
Denmark ..... 3 D.Kr. | Morocco ..... 2 Dr.
Eire ..... 11 P. | Netherlands ... 1.25 Flor.
Finland ..... 2 F.M. | Nigeria ..... 45 K.
France ..... 2 F. | Norway ..... 2.75 N.Kr.
Germany ..... 1.20 D.M. | Portugal ..... 10 Esc.
Great Britain ..... 10 P. | Spain ..... 25 Ptas.
Greece ..... 15 Drs. | Sweden ..... 2.25 S.Kr.
India ..... Rs. 5 | Switzerland ... 1.50 S.Fr.
Iran ..... 30 Rials | Turkey ..... T.£7
Italy ..... 250 Lire | U.S. Military (Eur.) $0.35
Israel ..... I.£ 2.40 | Yugoslavia ..... 7.50 D

Reds Tighten Grip on Coast; U.S. Expanding Evacuation



Associated Press.

Nol at final meeting with military and government leaders in Phnom Penh.

Lon Nol Tells Generals He Is Departing

From Wire Dispatches

PHNOM PENH, March 31.—With his departure near and rebel forces moving on Cambodia's two largest cities, President Lon Nol met with his top generals today and told them, "I am leaving ... to pave the way for a peace settlement," palace sources said.

"The country now needs your leadership. I ask for your unity in solving the problems to the best of your abilities," he added.

Political sources predicted Marshal Lon Nol's departure would be followed by a sweeping government change, with the removal of most of the men associated with him and the inclusion of new men more acceptable to the Communist-led Khmer Rouge.

Under the Cambodian Constitution, Marshal Lon Nol will be replaced as interim head of state by Lt. Gen. Sau Kam Khoy, the president of the Senate.

Marshal Lon Nol refused to resign his office and resisted the idea of going until he received an invitation from another government. Japan refused but Indonesia was finally persuaded. His hesitation was said to be a matter of saving face.

"It's very hard to read his mind," said Education Minister Pan Sothi, "but I would say that he knows that his journey will be long and extended."

Airport Bombarded

Insurgent forces meanwhile unleashed a 40-rocket barrage at the Phnom Penh airport, and a shell touched off a small pile of napalm bombs which sent thick black smoke into the air for 20 minutes. No injuries were reported and the U.S. airlift continued, field reports said.

Rebel forces penetrated Phnom Penh's defense perimeter across the Tonle Sap River, 1 1/2 miles from the city.

At Cambodia's second-largest city, Battambang, 180 miles northwest of Phnom Penh, the rebels reportedly shelled the airport for the first time in more than a year.

Marshal Lon Nol, partly paralyzed from a stroke in 1971, will go to Indonesia tomorrow and then on to Hawaii to seek medical treatment, reliable sources said. They said his departure also is aimed at getting the U.S. Congress to come up with more military aid for Cambodia.

Sees U.S. Ambassador

In addition to his generals, Lon Nol met with U.S. Ambassador John Dean and the Cambodian Cabinet today and he paid a short visit to his home in the southern part of Phnom Penh to say good-bye to relatives, soldiers and servants.

Marshal Lon Nol is leaving after a monthlong campaign to get him to step aside so a new government could be formed that would be more acceptable to the insurgents in the event of negotiations.

More than 20 officials, including Premier Long Boret, and Marshal Lon Nol's family will accompany the President.

If both Marshal Lon Nol and Mr. Long Boret stay out of the country, only two of the insurgents' original list of "seven traitors" will be left—Republican party leader Sirik Matak and former Premier In Tam.



Associated Press.

ON THE ROAD—South Vietnamese soldiers and civilians pass crushed motorcycle and other debris as they march south ahead of advancing Communist troops.

Babies Die, Women Weep, Manhood Crumbles on Last Refugee Vessel

By Peter O'Loughlin

ABOARD THE PIONEER CONTENDER, Off South Vietnam, March 31 (AP).—South Vietnamese Marines shot and killed about 25 persons they claimed were Viet Cong suspects on an American ship evacuating refugees from Danang, crew members reported.

Many others drowned or died of exposure trying to escape.

Children lost their footing or were knocked over the side of heaving barges. Some mothers leaped after them and were lost. Bloated bodies floated in the harbor.

South Vietnamese troops fought to take over lighters and get aboard barges to reach this vessel and its sister ship, the Pioneer Commander, as South Vietnam's second largest city fell to the Communists during the Easter weekend.

The mass killing reportedly occurred on the fantail of the Pioneer Commander. Two Vietnamese men were shot to death and a woman was wounded by an unknown assailant on this vessel.

There were no reports of any American deaths.

Copter Said Attacked

There were reports that South Vietnamese troops aboard this freighter fired at a helicopter carrying American photographers but the U.S. Embassy in Saigon said it did not know of any such incident.

The Contender was the last ship to carry out a load of refugees yesterday before Communist shelling forced a halt to the evacuation, cutting the last escape route for an estimated 1 1/2 million refugees.

The ship's seamen turned away their eyes and noses as a tug approached, pulling a barge that reeked of urine and sweat from its load of perhaps 4,000 refugees. They were jammed into the barge, which was about 300 feet long and 80 feet wide. Wet from rain, scorched by sun, they had been without food and toilet facilities for four days.

About half were women and children of various ages. Some children had been born aboard the barge.

Two Americans, of unknown affiliation, stood guard on the flatbed boat, which also contained hundreds of armed and rebellious South Vietnamese troops and, it was said, some Viet Cong infiltrators.

One of the guards, a burly blond man in rimless glasses, sat on a 12-foot-high fence encircling the barge, chewing a cigar while cradling a submachine gun.

On the bridge of the Pioneer Contender, the radio crackled.

"Contender, this is Pioneer Commander. We've had a report that underwater sappers are on their way out. You'll have to keep moving. We're loading but it's a mess."

Capt. Edward Flink, of Massapequa, N.Y., drawled a reply into his transmitter: "Yeah. We had it yesterday. Contender standing by."

Chief Mate Robert Holock, 30, of Fairfax, Calif., in a helmet and oil-stained overalls, was organizing the lines and hawsers to secure the barge alongside, a tricky job in the wind, rain and lumpy swell.

On the first trip out of Danang there had been some U.S. Marine guards from the evacuated consulate to help keep order. They had driven panic-stricken people back, fired shots over their heads and searched soldiers for weapons. Now, there were only the 44 officers and crew of the ship.

"Hell, we can't do that," muttered Chief Holock when asked if arms would be used to keep order. "We're merchant sailors. I don't even know how to fire a gun."

A rickety gangway, about 50 feet long, was dropped by the cargo boom into place at a 45-degree angle between the ship's side and the barge. The rush to get on the Contender began.

A seaman positioned himself at the top of the ladder and began hauling children and infants aboard as their mothers scrambled for a foothold. He handed the youngsters to shipmates on deck.

Seamen pushing back a soldier shouted, "Go desert some place else," and added some profanities.

The bosun worked the controls of the cargo boom. He dropped the cargo net into the barge and hoisted loads of women and chil-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Fears Mount Of an Attack On Saigon

From Wire Dispatches

SAIGON, March 31.—Amid growing fears of a North Vietnamese attack on Saigon, Communist troops engulfed South Vietnamese enclaves on the central coast today and thwarted the evacuation of tens of thousands of South Vietnamese refugees.

In Washington, the U.S. Agency for International Development reported six American ships would begin evacuating as many as 200,000 refugees from three ports on the central coast tomorrow. A spokesman said four ships would be at Qui Nhon, where there are an estimated 100,000 refugees, and one each at Nha Trang and Tuy Hoa where

• Saigon buildup planned during attempt at holding action in north. Page 2.
• U.S. military blames Thieu for rout in Vietnam. Page 2.

100,000 persons are lining the beaches.

AID also has a ship standing off Danang as a symbol of hope for any refugees who can escape by small vessels, the spokesman said.

By nightfall, with the military situation rapidly worsening, U.S. and South Vietnamese officials were evacuating the coastal enclave of Nha Trang—where Saigon is expected to try to draw a defensive line. There were also indications that some U.S. Embassy staff members and their families in Saigon were departing.

U.S. officials strongly denied that any departure was taking place, but reliable Western sources said that "numerous" officials were sending out their wives and families and that several officials themselves had decided to leave Saigon.

There are more than 5,800 Americans in South Vietnam, most of them in Saigon. The total includes 1,486 "officials" and their families.

In Washington, Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger predicted today that the North Vietnamese would drive on Saigon within the next month or two.

Mr. Schlesinger said: "I would think that there would be major action directed toward Saigon in the next month or two."

According to Western intelligence officials, six regular North Vietnamese divisions are in the Saigon area. These soldiers are equipped with Russian-made heavy tanks and 130-mm artillery pieces with a range of 15 miles.

In the meantime, the 1.1-million-man South Vietnamese Army is in virtual disarray. An intelligence source said that perhaps half the army was on the run, deserting or in the hands of the North Vietnamese.

Rumors About Thieu

The Saigon government was also in upheaval. There were unconfirmed rumors that President Nguyen Van Thieu was planning to leave the capital.

A Hanoi broadcast monitored in Tokyo today said that the Viet Cong was ready to hold talks with a South Vietnamese government that excludes President Thieu and that abides by the Paris cease-fire to "quickly settle all the affairs of South Vietnam."

"The Nguyen Van Thieu junta—main obstacle to the settlement of the political questions in South Vietnam—must be overthrown, and an administration standing for peace, independence, democracy, national concord and strict application of the Paris agreement must be established," the broadcast said, adding that the Viet Cong would then hold talks with such an administration.

Today, the North Vietnamese pushed eastward toward the central coast, and south, stepping up pressure on such major port cities as Qui Nhon, northeast of Saigon.

As South Vietnamese Army morale ebbed, U.S. military sources reported that close-in evacuation of refugees from Danang in American ships had been suspended because the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong were firing rockets at the barges and tugs carrying people toward the ships.

U.S. officials estimated that between 30,000 to 50,000 refugees managed to escape Danang by sea, and 2,000 to 4,000 more by air before the North Vietnamese occupied the city.

A military source said: "We are not able to work there because the Communists are not being very cooperative."

In First Major Policy Statement

Saudi Regime Vows Arms Buildup

By Eric Pace

IYADH, March 31 (NYT).—...new Saudi Arabian regime, ...major policy statement, de...ed tonight that it would con...ue the buildup of Saudi ...bia's armed forces so that ...y would be "a force in the ...nse of the Arab nations and ...he Arab cause."

... Prince Fahd, Saudi ...bia's first deputy premier, ... the wide-ranging policy ...uration in the name of King ...led, who is also Saudi Ara... Premier.

...e declaration, which was ...e public by the Saudi Ara... government news agency ... translated by an Information ...stry official, was the first ...r statement of Saudi policy ... King Khaled succeeded his ...her King Faisal, who was ...ssinated last week.

To Seek Rights

...ince Fahd, the strongman in ... Saudi Arabian government, ... said that his nation would ...everything in its power to ...ain the lost rights of the ...stinian people and get back ...occupied Arab territories" and ...ised that the government ...d "employ all its resources, ... human and material, to that ...".

...e prince, who is a brother ... King Khaled and of King ...al, also said that the govern...t would provide a kind of ...sultative assembly to "assure ...dility and strengthen the gov...nent apparatus." He did not ...

...tensive Firing ...upts in Nicosia

...COSIA, April 1 (Reuters).—...vy firing broke out on the ...e-fire line here between the ...ish and Greek Cypriots early ...y.

...rst reports said Greek-Cypriot ...ers fired in the air to cele...e the 20th anniversary of the ...rilla campaign against the ...ish in 1955.

...t the shots led to a response ... Turkish forces on the other ... of the truce line. Heavy ...hine guns and mortars soon ...e into use. The firing was ...cially heavy near the airport.

20,000 Israeli Marchers Ask More West Bank Settlements

By Terence Smith

SEBASTIYA, Occupied Jordan, March 31 (NYT).—An estimated 20,000 Israelis converged on this ancient Judean capital on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan today to dramatize their call for more Jewish settlements in the area.

The protest marchers, mostly dressed in hiking clothes and carrying sleeping bags and knapsacks, streamed in a long, thick column over the rocky green fields of the West Bank and down into the fields beneath the town.

They had walked in two days about 20 miles from a point on the old Israeli-Jordanian border to demonstrate, as a marcher put it, "that the West Bank is within walking distance of the heart of Israel."

Largest Protest

The march was by far the largest demonstration staged by the would-be settlers, most of whom are Orthodox Jews who believe that they have a historical and religious duty to settle the whole of the biblical land of Israel.

It was also the first of their many demonstrations to be sanctioned by the government, which has imposed restrictions on any new settlements on the West Bank and has used the army to break up several recent unauthorized attempts to establish new settlements.

As a result, there was none of the struggling and fistfights between settlers and soldiers that have marked the previous rightist demonstrations on the West Bank. The march today had a cheerful, holiday air to it, more like a huge picnic than a serious confrontation with a government policy.

By reversing its earlier tactics and granting the permit for the march, in fact, the government seemed to be making a political point of its own. The march served as a visible demonstration of the domestic political problems the government would encounter if it attempts to carry out large-scale withdrawals from some of the occupied territories.

"I hope the point of this march will not be lost on Kissinger," one of the participants said referring to the U.S. secretary of state. "Rabin wouldn't last a day if he tried to withdraw from the West Bank," he said in reference to the Israeli Premier.

The settlers' march focused on Sebastiya, the biblical Samaria, which served as the royal citadel of Ahab, a king of ancient Israel, eight centuries before Christ. The town was later ruled by Assyrian, Persian and Hellenistic governors and twice destroyed.

In Sebastiya itself, which has a population of about 7,000 Arabs, the residents seemed confused by the march and nervous. This is the fourth time in 11 months that the would-be settlers have descended on their town, although never before in such numbers. And most of them are puzzled as to why.

...mnesty for Kurds Expiring, ...aqi Army Moves Forward

...AGHDAD, March 31 (AP).—...amnesty for Kurdish rebels ...ired tonight and the Iraqi ...y began moving against their ...stronghold in the mountains ...g the Iranian border.

...government announcement ... said only that "Iraqi forces ... advance toward controlling ...as assigned to them."

...aqi strength was said to be ...e than eight divisions, or ...ut 100,000 troops backed by ...ks and planes. They are sup...ted by an equal number of ...itia and irregulars including ...ectors from the Pesh Merga ...rrilla army led by Mulla Mus... Barzani.

...he Iraqi regime has reported ...t thousands of Kurds have ...ected in the last two weeks ...m Mr. Barzani's enclave in ...thern Iraq. Most of them are believed to be civilians rather than actual guerrilla fighters.

The government has released one figure of 21,000 defectors in the Sulaymaniyah region. An independent survey by foreign diplomats here showed the total could be as high as 80,000 or 90,000.

Reports from northern Iraq said that all but 9,000 of Mr. Barzani's forces had fled to Iran or surrendered to the Iraqis. The holdouts have vowed to continue their war for autonomy in the mountain region where the borders of Iraq, Iran and Turkey meet.

Meanwhile, the Turkish border was reported closed to Kurdish refugees and Iran was expected to seal its border tomorrow.

Mr. Barzani's whereabouts remained uncertain. There were some reports that he had crossed the border into Iran.

Abductors Free Consul

CALI, Colombia, March 31 (AP).—Honorary Dutch Consul Eric Leupin, 40, who was kidnapped here by Marxist rebels on Jan. 31, has been freed in Santander de Quilichao, near the villa where he was abducted, authorities said yesterday.

Buddhists Set Protests Over Vietnam Draft

SAIGON, March 31 (NYT).—Buddhist monks here opened a campaign today against a government mobilization order. It appeared that a series of anti-government street demonstrations was planned.

A meeting of several hundred monks was held today at Saigon's An Quang Pagoda, the headquarters of the leading faction of the Buddhist faith in South Vietnam. According to Thich Quang Do, spokesman of the An Quang group, "the government has not listened to us and it is time to take to the streets."

The March 12 order lowered the conscription age and did away with most student deferments, including those that had been extended to Buddhist monks.



Associated Press.

CAPTURE OF HUE—North Vietnamese released this recent photo of troops carrying a Viet Cong flag while storming the citadel at Hué. The city was captured last week.

Overreaction, Panic Charged

U.S. Military Blames Thieu For Disarray in S. Vietnam

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, March 31 (WP).—President Nguyen Van Thieu overreacted to North Vietnamese troop movements and ordered the precipitous withdrawals that unraveled South Vietnam's armed forces, according to administration analysts trying to explain the sudden military reverses in Indochina.

The Communist leaders, the analysts add, uncharacteristically moved ahead of their military timetable and filled part of the power vacuum Mr. Thieu unexpectedly created.

Unlike the Easter offensive of 1972, it is pointed out with some bitterness in the Pentagon, North Vietnamese leaders realized they could move in tanks and troops without worrying about being bombed by American planes and shelled by American ships.

This freedom of maneuver for Hanoi's 1975 offensive saved the Communists a lot of preparation and denied the Saigon government the time needed to set up a tighter ring of defenses around Danang and other coastal enclaves.

If Mr. Thieu had kept cool, Pentagon analysts argue, it could have been a fair fight between invaders and defenders—with North Vietnam having the advantage of shorter supply lines around Hué but South Vietnam having an edge in numbers and aircraft.

"An orderly withdrawal is the most difficult of all military maneuvers to execute properly," said an Army general who used to work with the Vietnamese forces. "And we didn't teach the ARVN [Army of the Republic of Vietnam] how to do it. They didn't do it well."

Even Gen. William Westmoreland (ret.), former commander of U.S. forces in Vietnam and a staunch backer of the Vietnamese military, has faulted Mr. Thieu for ordering a sudden withdrawal rather than let his commanders plan it so forces and equipment could be kept intact.

At the White House, officials confirmed that Mr. Thieu never consulted U.S. representatives before ordering his troops out of Hué and the Central Highlands—leaving tons of equipment behind.

But much worse than aircraft and other equipment lost in the withdrawals, the analysts contend, was the quick disintegration of many fighting units needed to make a stand farther south.

Soldiers Desert

Intelligence reports coming into the Pentagon last week said that South Vietnamese soldiers were leaving their outfits and looking for their families amid the flood of refugees in Danang. This spreading disintegration affected not only shaky units like the 3rd Division but also the tough 1st Division, once the proud defender of Hué, which Mr. Thieu ordered to Danang.

Although Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger has made an issue of the "niggardly" amount of military aid Congress has been voting for South Vietnam, analysts concede that it was not for want of guns, ammunition or fuel that South Vietnamese forces did not make a stand at Hué or in the Central Highlands.

It can be argued, they say, that Mr. Thieu concluded that his military aid was going to be cut so that he would have to shrink his defense lines accordingly. But such a conclusion did not mean he had to order pell-mell retreats and ruin much of his army without making a stand or planning an orderly retreat. He had time, the analysts assert.

Under that argument, it follows that congressional cuts in military aid cannot be fairly blamed for the immediate reverses of Saigon's military forces. Instead, it looks to U.S. military officials, who admit they have less than the whole story, that Mr. Thieu panicked.

What caused his panic, some analysts theorize, was the discovery early this month that Hanoi had sent part of the divisions it usually keeps in North Vietnam into the South—the 316th and 341st.

But the Pentagon estimated that there were only about 3,000 to 4,000 troops from those two divisions in South Vietnam when Mr. Thieu ordered the withdrawals. Analysts contend that the military threat did not justify the precipitous withdrawals. "He just handed it to them," a U.S. official said.

During the offensive of 1972, North Vietnamese forces unaccountably held back their advances at moments advantageous to them—possibly awaiting new orders from Hanoi. There are still slim hopes in the Pentagon that this will happen again.

But government military analysts argue that both the Nixon administration and Congress have made Hanoi's decision-making about the war much easier and faster by not using U.S. air and sea power.

It was just two years ago—on March 28, 1973—that President Nixon warned that North Vietnamese leaders "should have no doubt as to the consequences if they fail to comply with the [peace] agreement."

Words of Treaty

Part of that peace treaty—signed on Jan. 27, 1973—states that the "United States will stop all its military activities against the territory of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam by ground, air and naval forces, wherever they may be based."

The treaty also provides that North and South Vietnam "shall stop all offensive activities against each other," that foreign troops will be withdrawn from South Vietnam, and that neither Vietnam will build up its military forces, except for a "piece-for-piece" replacement of equipment.

Some military analysts contend it has only been the threat of U.S. military action that has kept potential combatants apart elsewhere—such as in North and South Korea.

Congress also put its restraining hand on U.S. military force. A law enacted July 1, 1973 states:

"Notwithstanding any other provision of law, on or after Aug. 15, 1973, no funds herein or heretofore appropriated may be obligated or expended to finance directly or indirectly combat activities by United States military forces in or over or from off the shores of North Vietnam, South Vietnam, Laos or Cambodia."

Thus, from a military standpoint, all the borders of South Vietnam are off-limits to U.S. bombing and shelling. Hanoi has a sanctuary for military buildup and maneuver at the very time it is deploying the types of forces that would make vulnerable targets for U.S. air power—tanks, massed infantry and storage areas within South Vietnam.

The Saigon government, then, is in a defensive posture. It no longer has the U.S. airlift to fly divisions quickly around the country; its fighter-bombers do not have the range to strike targets in North Vietnam and U.S. policymakers deliberately left aerial refueling out of Vietnamese training courses so that its warplanes would have to stick close to home.

If the South Vietnamese Army manages to draw a new defense line at some place and hold it, new questions arise as to how much aid will be needed and how much, if any, Congress will approve.

Aid Situation

In fiscal 1973, Congress voted $2.77 billion in military and economic aid for South Vietnam. This year, fiscal 1975, the total dropped to less than half that amount—$700 million for military and $450 million for economic aid, for a total of $1.15 billion more. The Pentagon then asked for $300 million more before the latest offensive, with little indication Congress would go along. Now it will have to ask for much more than that to cover losses if the South Vietnamese do manage to set up a new defense line.

The CIA and the Defense Intelligence Agency reported on March 5—after warning that their information was incomplete and thus subject to error—that Communist nations supplied the equivalent of $400 million in military and $1.39 billion in economic aid to North Vietnam in 1974 for a total of $1.69 billion.

Under that estimate, South Vietnam is receiving almost twice as much military aid from the United States as North Vietnam is getting from its allies.

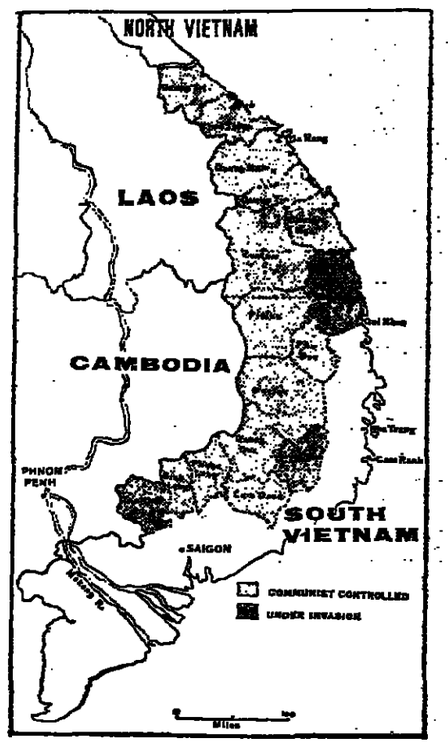
Pope Dismayed By Vietnam War

VATICAN CITY, March 31 (Reuters).—Pope Paul VI broke with tradition today to bless an Easter Monday crowd of 10,000 in St. Peter's Square and express anguish at events in Vietnam.

The Pope, 77, does not normally appear in public on Easter Monday.

"We see that you are waiting for our Easter blessing and we give it to you, wishing you a peaceful Easter," Pope Paul said.

"But peace this Easter is marked by anguishing problems and, at this moment, by painful conflicts that break so many promises of peace on earth," he added.



IHT.—Pat Thomas.

Map shows 13 South Vietnamese provinces that have fallen to Communists and three —Binh Dinh, Tuyen Duc and Tay Ninh —that are in imminent danger of falling.

News Analysis

Slowing Reds in North Is Aim To Allow Saigon Area Buildup

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, March 31 (NYT).—South Vietnamese infantry and artillery are attempting to establish a line north of the coastal port of Nha Trang in an effort to halt a Communist offensive developing along the seacoast, according to U.S. military sources.

The offensive will be accompanied, the sources predicted, by a steady intensification of pressure to test the morale of South Vietnam's forces defending the Saigon area.

American officers generally believe that, despite the rout in the north, the Saigon sector can be held by the ground and air forces available there. They believe that the airlift of ammunition, fuel and spare parts to the sector's garrison will balance any weakening of morale arising from heavy losses in the north.

Four of the 13 divisions and four of the independent Ranger and armored brigades with which South Vietnam began the present campaign have ceased to exist as organized units, according to reports reaching Washington from Saigon.

These losses tip the manpower balance sharply in favor of the Communists. Allowing for battle casualties, which are regarded as light, U.S. sources estimate that North Vietnam now has about 275,000 men deployed in South Vietnam against a maximum of 180,000 South Vietnamese regulars, Rangers and militia.

The defensive strategy emerging from Saigon's chaotic situation, as U.S. analysts see it, appears to focus first on a buildup of forces, fixed defenses and supplies around Saigon while a holding action is fought to check the coastal sweep.

General's Strategy

Gen. Pham Van Phu, commanding Military Region II, was reported to have told Gen. Frederick Weyand, the U.S. Army chief of staff, who is in Vietnam to assess the situation, that he intends to fight, using stable units, on a line north of Nha Trang, the port 185 miles northeast of Saigon.

The South Vietnamese holding force was under heavy artillery fire yesterday and American sources noted that similar efforts to delay the enemy push have failed. They said they thought that both Qui Nhon and Tuy Hoa north of Nha Trang would be taken by Communist forces.

[Tass, the Soviet press agency, claimed today in a report from Hanoi that Communist forces have "liberated" Qui Nhon, the Associated Press reported. The AP said that according to the Saigon command, Qui Nhon remained in government troops' control, but civilians were fleeing from Qui Nhon and Nha Trang in panic. Radio contact between Saigon and Qui Nhon, 270 miles away, was reported broken.]

The danger to Saigon is that an enemy breakthrough in the north would open the way for a drive southward by thousands of infantrymen, supported by tanks, down Route 1, to link up with Communist forces now assembling in the area of the capital.

Pressure in the Saigon sector continues to mount, U.S. Defense Department sources said. South Vietnamese intelligence men estimate that already there are five Communist divisions in the Saigon area, including 200 tanks around Tay Ninh.

The present estimate of the Saigon command is that its forces could offer "adequate resistance" to a Communist offensive. American sources are inclined to agree. The consensus is that Saigon can be held on two conditions.

The first is that the military supplies promised by the United States begin to arrive in quantities sufficient for the effect to be felt in front-line rifle companies, artillery batteries and fighter squadrons.

Ammunition Needs

The effective defense of Saigon is possible, these sources maintained, only if the defenders have very large quantities of ammunition of all kinds. A battle for the capital is likely to last for months and some officers thought that the outcome would depend on a continuous airlift of American supplies, including spare parts.

The second condition is morale. American sources hope that any South Vietnamese forces escaping from the north will not infect the Saigon garrison with the panic that apparently swept through many units. Such troops, they believe, should be rearmed and reindoctrinated before being sent to the front.

American military supplies should begin to arrive quite soon, the sources estimated. They believed that the supplies themselves would be a morale builder but they emphasized that the principal burden lay on the South Vietnamese commanders.

"Someone has to tell the troops that this is it," said an officer with long experience in Vietnam. "They've got to realize that if there are any miracles, they'll have to perform them; that although we're sending supplies, it's their battle."

Limited Gain By Opposition In Greek Vote

New Athens Mayor Is Papatheodorou

ATHENS, March 31 (UPI).—Candidates supported by opposition parties won the mayoralties in Athens, Patras and Volos and in Heraklion, Crete, in Greece's first local government elections in 11 years, officials said today.

However, they failed to capture a majority of the municipalities in yesterday's balloting.

In Athens, final results gave Socialist lawyer Ioannis Papatheodorou 53.5 per cent of the vote against 37.6 per cent for his main opponent, former mayor and resistance leader George Plytas.

The opposition-backed candidates in Volos, the largest city of Thessaly in central Greece, and Patras, the largest city in southern Greece, won by large majorities.

In Salonika, where no candidate won an absolute majority, there will be a runoff election next Sunday between the two leading contenders, Michael Papadopoulos of the left and Dimitrios Zannas of the center. Runoff elections will be held in 78 other municipalities where candidates failed to achieve majorities.

The government of Premier Constantine Caramanlis appealed for nonpartisan elections but opposition parties, including the Communists, joined together to support "democratic cooperation tickets."

About 5 million Greeks voted to choose 45,000 local government officials in 264 municipalities and 5,776 smaller communities.

Center Union opposition party leader George Mavros, commenting on the results, said, "The victory of the democratic tickets throughout Greece should make the government draw the necessary conclusions."

According to Mr. Mavros, these conclusions were that "the results of the Nov. 17, 1974, general elections do not express the will of the people and cannot be used for the ratification of an unacceptable constitution."

The New Democracy party of Premier Caramanlis won an overwhelming victory at the polls last November. The new parliament, in which Mr. Caramanlis's party holds 220 of the 300 seats, was assigned the task of preparing and ratifying a new democratic constitution. Since then, the opposition has accused Mr. Caramanlis of aiming for a constitution giving excessive powers to the president of the republic and seeking the post himself.

Belgrade Protests Shooting in Lyons

BELGRADE, March 31 (UPI).—Yugoslavia's national news agency, Tanjug, today criticized France for permitting the activity of "terrorist pro-fascist organizations" on its territory and asked Paris to crack down on terrorist acts against Yugoslav diplomats.

Tanjug's appeal followed the shooting by unidentified gunmen in Lyons Saturday of Yugoslav Vice-Consul Mladen Dugovic, whose condition today was still critical. Tanjug has blamed extreme-right Ustashi Croatian separatists for the attack.

A Yugoslav surgeon will arrive in Lyons early tomorrow to help treat Mr. Dugovic, 36, who was shot four times in his chest.



United Press International

WHERE 16 DIED—Luggage of victims is piled in snow near Mjolby, Sweden, aft an automobile rammed into an express train yesterday, causing it to derail an crash. Police said at least 16 persons were killed and 39 injured, some critical

French Communists Challenge Socialists and Government

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, March 31 (NYT).—The French Communist party is battling to establish a position of leadership over the Socialists among opposition leftists and, in the process, has become locked in a bitter struggle with the government.

Communists have been turning more militant in labor and other social conflicts ever since October, when they fared less well than the Socialists in special elections for parliament.

As an illustration, the Communist-led General Confederation of Labor has broken a long peace with the state-owned Renault auto works. For nearly two months, it has launched a series of strikes resulting in lost production of 30,000 vehicles and layoffs of half the concern's work force.

Reacting to these and other developments, Prime Minister Jacques Chirac had reportedly suggested during his visit last week to Moscow that he would ask the Soviet party leader, Leonid Brezhnev, to rap the knuckles of the French party.

Aiming at Offensive

In making his comment, he cited a current campaign by French Communists against the military establishment. But the unusual character of the suggestion left most analysts convinced that Mr. Chirac was really aiming at the entire domestic Communist offensive.

Rarely, in recent years, has any French leader—especially during a Moscow goodwill trip—evoked ties between the Kremlin and the French party.

Mr. Chirac, who spent three hours with Mr. Brezhnev during his visit, had told French newsmen in Moscow that he would raise the question of the "contradiction between the demand for an independent defensive force" and the French Communist offensive aimed at the base of that defense.

He added that if the French party wanted to get France back under an American defense umbrella, "it could act no other way." France withdrew from the military commands of NATO in 1966, when De Gaulle was President.

The French Communist party secretary, Georges Marchais, heatedly countered Mr. Chirac's remarks by saying that the party was totally independent of Moscow. With a reference to frequent telephone communication between President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Mr. Marchais said, "I never telephone Leonid Brezhnev."

In a further intensification of the struggle, the Renault management, with the approval of the government, has filed a $1.5-million suit for damages done by the Communist-led strikes at the key Le Mans components plant, which supplies company factories throughout the country.

The failure to get parts is slowly bringing all Renault operations to a halt. So far, 42,000 men have been told not to report for their shifts.

The company, nationalized in 1945, said in its complaint to a court in Le Mans that the Communist-led union had proceeded in a "concerted deliberate and illicit fashion" to create a "severe economic crisis and dramatic disorganization of work."

Seldom has any French company, especially a nationalized one, begun litigation against a union.

The Communist-led union grouping is seeking job reclassification, which Renault is willing to discuss, once the strikes end, and a pay raise of $60 a month for all workers, which Renault refuses to discuss.

One group, led by Communist mayors, staged a sit-in two weeks ago in the office of the Minister of Labor, Michel Durafour. Mr. Durafour, who was in another part of the building at the time, immediately filed a court complaint against "violation" of his premises.

Besides jockeying for leadership of the left with the Socialists, the Communists are said to be concerned that the worsening economic climate could create a new political situation in the country. In this view, the Communists, by displaying increased militancy, want to maintain an initiative and keep other leftist groups from taking it from them.

Communists and Socialists were partners in the presidential elections of last May, fielding the Socialist leader, François Mitterrand, as a joint candidate; Mr. Mitterrand came within a whisker of winning. The October setback for the Communists provoked charges and countercharges of duplicity by the two former partners. The Communists say they do not trust the Socialists, who, they fear, are drifting toward the political center.

U.S. Survey Optimistic o World Crop

WASHINGTON, March (UPI).—Recent weather opments point to good pros for 1975 food production in major world farming areas the outlook in India is unce an Agriculture Department port says.

The report said Europe, America, China, Arger southeastern Australia and Zealand all have come thr the winter without severe widespread weather problems

Europe had unusually average temperatures in areas and average cold in pean sections of the S Union. Even there, the r said, snow cover was m adequate to protect grains ag "winter-kill" freezes.

European farmers, the re said, got February and M rains where they were ne most and dry weather w moisture was needed least.

The rains brightened previo dismal grain prospects in western Mediterranean Basi ending droughts in Spain, Po gal, Italy and Morocco. But where in Europe, five key mo were followed by a relatively spell in February and March lowing soils to dry out so far could prepare for spring plan

In China, experts said, the winter was relatively dry but moisture was adequate and winter generally was more fa able to crop development th year earlier.

Crop reports from India, report said, have been conflic Official Indian forecasts for spring harvest have been timistic but observers have ported below-normal rai throughout most of the gro season in key producing a including much of northern dia. Rainfall has been b normal in Pakistan, where it badly needed, the report said

In other areas, the su showed:

- Excess rain has caused cern about summer coarse-g harvests in South Africa Rhodesia but farm sources those countries believe the will have an overall beneficial fect.
- European fruit growers the mild winter may cause to bloom too early.
- North American winter gr have "progressed well" with a exceptions. Previous reports pointed toward a probable re U.S. wheat crop.

Babies Die, Women Weep, Men Crumble on Last Danang Ship

(Continued from Page 1)

dren over the ship's side and into the hold like cattle.

Purser Clifford Rogero, 61, of Jacksonville, Fla., signaled the bosun when to hoist the net. Cursing, he pushed unloaded people out of the way of the swinging cargo net.

There were wails, shouts, the cries of children. Pleas for water, food, a doctor filled the air. A woman in the hold held up a dead baby. She was hoisted back to the barge so she could leave the body there. It seemed better than dropping the baby's corpse over the side.

Half an hour after loading started, a woman gave birth in the hold. Carrying the baby in a peasant's conical straw hat, she brought it to the purser. He took it to the sick bay, washed it and, as he put it, "got it going."

At least four more babies were born during the night and the rest of the 17-hour voyage to Cam Ranh Bay. Probably twice as many died, were kissed goodbye by their weeping mothers and were slipped over the side.

On the lower deck, the crew's cabins and companionways were turned into a hospital.

One beautiful little girl, white-faced and unconscious, her breath coming shallowly, lay on the bunk of electrician Philip Goodson, 35, of Manville, N.J.

"She's suffering from exposure. I gave her some sugar and water," he said. "She's a lot better now. Don't you think she's a lot better now?"

She died during the night.

A South Vietnamese Army doctor, who had come aboard from a barge in pressed uniform and polished shoes, tended the sick in his undershorts. Perspiration streamed down his cheeks, fogging his glasses.

The crew, against orders, raided the pantry. They boiled two buckets of eggs and gave them, with their milk ration, to the sick children.

But the Pioneer Contender, two months out from the West Coast, had barely enough supplies for the crew, let alone enough to feed thousands of refugees.

Before we had left Danang, a second barge pulled alongside with about 3,000 armed soldiers and their families. Soldiers kicked and punched their way to the gangway, which was rising and falling in the swell.

Butch Carnes, 31, of Newark, Del., stood on the gangway, disarming the soldiers—tossing M-16s, pistols and grenades into the sea.

Dog Tries, Too

"It's really ironic I should be on this ship," he said. He is a veteran of the 3d Marine Battalion, the first American combat unit ashore in December, 1964. He spent 13 months in Vietnam.

Second Mate George Zeluff jr., 26, of San Diego, puffed up the ladder and said, "We got a frogman astern." But a second look through the binoculars convinced him that it was a dog swimming toward the ship.

As the second barge emptied, the tug Asiatic Stamina pulled up, letting off three Americans and three Vietnamese, the last people known to get out of Danang.

The barge was set adrift. Aboard it, among abandoned television sets, bicycles and suitcases, lay the bodies of three children.

Moscow Blast Kills 1

MOSCOW, March 31 (UPI).—An explosion in a central Moscow street today injured at least one person, witnesses said. The incident occurred in Mayakovsky Square on Gorky Street. The cause of the explosion was not known.

Demirel Forms a Cabinet, Easing Impasse

ANKARA, March 31 (UPI).—Premier-designate Suleyman Demirel announced today the formation of a coalition Cabinet made up of four conservative parties. The move eased Turkey's six-month-old government impasse.

President Fahri Koruturk endorsed the cabinet list and government program and referred it to the National Assembly for approval.

But Mr. Demirel soon ran into complications when four independent deputies announced through a spokesman that they would not grant the proposed 30-man Cabinet a vote of confidence.

The four-party coalition controls 223 seats in the National Assembly—one vote short of a majority.

Mr. Demirel will present his cabinet and government program to the National Assembly later this week. A vote of confidence is scheduled to take place 48 hours later.

Mr. Demirel, in announcing the coalition, pledged to support a separate Turkish-Cypriot state on Cyprus.

"The only solution on Cyprus is a two-zone federal system," the coalition's program said.

It called for the repeal of the U.S. congressional arms embargo against Turkey and said the Turkish-American alliance was in the interest of both states.

The U.S. Congress has banned military aid and arms sales to Turkey because of a lack of progress toward solution on Cyprus, where Turkish troops hold roughly 40 per cent of the island.

"If the U.S. Congress persists in this policy, bilateral relations between Turkey and the United States will be damaged," the coalition's program said.

"We believe that maintaining this alliance is in the interests of both Turkey and the United States."

Turkey has been governed by caretaker administrations since Sept. 18, when Bulent Ecevit resigned as premier.

He had hoped to force e elections and win a landslide tory for his Republican Peo party because of his popular d sion to land troops on Cyprus summer.

A two-time premier, Mr. mirel, 51, is Turkey's most f fent politician. In four years, was ousted by the army, ca a split in his Justice party lost an election.

He named as his foreign m ister in the proposed Cab Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil, who the same post in the two previ Demirel administrations.

Mr. Demirel's Justice party been assigned 16 of the coali cabinet's 30 posts.

The National Salvation pa has 8 ministers, the Republi Reliance party, 4, and the N tional Action party, 2.

A-Plant Protest Held in Germany

WYHL, West Germany, March 31 (UPI).—Several thousand demonstrators paraded peacefully through this wine-producing town today to protest plans to build an atomic power plant, police said.

In an afternoon rally, speakers for the environmentalists said that they would continue their six-week-old citizens' campaign against the atomic reactor with all legal means available.

Ten days ago, a Freiburg court issued an injunction against the builders, ruling that the construction of the atomic works could affect the climate and ecology of the area and threaten the livelihood of the inhabitants. Construction has halted until a higher court rules on an appeal.

2 Opposition Groups In Seoul May Merge

SEOUL, March 31 (UPI).—The leaders of South Kore two opposition groups agreed day to seek a merger in or to present a united front agai the government and step up forts for a restoration of democracy.

Rep. Kim Young, head of opposition New Democratic par and Yang Il Dong, leader of spinner Democratic Unificati party, said they agreed in pri ciple on their merger.

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هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

Havana Claim Expected

...mpensation Issue Clouds ...newal of U.S.-Cuban Ties

...YORK, March 31 (AP). ...ajor stumbling block in any ...tions on the resumption of ...s between the United ... and Cuba involves the ... of billions of dollars in ...y claims lodged by U.S. ...nies and individuals against ...uban government.

...he same time, Cuba is ex... to ask Washington for more money in compensa... for damages incurred be... ...use of the trade embargo and other hostile acts.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has said that the United States is "prepared to move in a new direction" in its relations with Cuba.

A crucial vote is expected at the May meeting of the Organization of American States on lifting the 11-year-old sanctions against Cuba.

Cuban officials have told U.S. visitors they are fully prepared to enter into talks over claims as part of a movement toward the normalization of U.S.-Cuban relations, which were broken in 1962.

$4 for Every $1

In its initial bargaining position, Cuba can be expected to counter U.S. claims for nationalized property on the island with claims that Cuba has suffered even greater losses through the impact of the trade embargo. Recent visitors to the island have been told that Cuba may claim $4 in damages for every $1 sought by Washington.

Private U.S. claims certified by the government total $1.8 billion. To offset inflation, the government has added 6-per-cent interest annually for 15 years for a total of more than $3.4 billion. That could mean a Cuban counterclaim of $13.6 billion, using the 4-1 formula cited by Cuban officials.

A U.S. Cuba expert, who requested anonymity, indicated that Cuba's initial bargaining stand should not be taken too seriously. Based on an analysis of official Cuban statements, this expert estimated that Havana ultimately would agree to pay U.S. claimants between 30 and 40 per cent of the declared tax value of their properties.

Precedents suggest that such an offer would be acceptable to the United States. A State Department official said that negotiations with foreign governments usually conclude with U.S. claimants receiving about 40 per cent of their demands.

Sole Condition

Cuba has repreatedly stated that its sole condition for discussing the normalization of relations is the repeal of the 1962 embargo. Beyond that, Cuba's negotiating position has remained largely secret.

Word of the Cuban position was reported by New York attorney David Lefevre, who, with his 91-year-old grandfather, Cleveland industrialist Cyrus Eaton, is one of a very small number of Americans with high-level contacts in Cuba.

Mr. Eaton befriended Premier Fidel Castro in 1960 when the Cuban leader visited the United Nations and he has traveled to the island several times since then. Mr. Lefevre accompanied Mr. Eaton to Cuba in February, 1974, and returned there a month ago at the invitation of the Cuban government.

The law firm with which Mr. Lefevre works represents the Cuban Electric Co., which has a $267-million claim against the Havana government. It is the largest of the 979 corporate claims against Cuba certified by the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, a government agency. Before its nationalization in 1960, Cuban Electric provided more than 90 per cent of the electricity sold in Cuba.

Personal Visit

Mr. Lefevre said in an interview that the legal connection with Cuban Electric "was a factor in my background to which Cuban officials did not object." He said he did not go to Cuba on behalf of Cuban Electric's case for compensation but on a personal visit.

Mr. Lefevre said normalization is a goal shared by Cuban authorities. But after a one-hour conversation with Foreign Minister Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, he came away with the impression that Cuba's asking price will be high.

Mr. Lefevre said the officials made it plain that they feel that such hostile acts as the blockade, the Bay of Pigs invasion and espionage make the status of U.S.-Cuban claims unique. Cuba has settled claims lodged by Mexico, Canada and other countries with which Mr. Castro has maintained friendly relations.

"Since Cuba's claims for compensation against the United States exceed American claims against Cuba, in effect, Cuba is asking the U.S. government to compensate Americans who lost their properties in Cuba," Mr. Lefevre said.

State Department officials said they were unaware of Cuba's proposed plan to seek compensation. They declined to discuss U.S. terms for normalization.

...S. Tribunal ...rs Action in ...ncer Cases

...SHINGTON, March 31 —The Supreme Court de... today, at least for the ...nt, to step into two envi... ...ental controversies over pos... cancer-causing industrial ...

...e court rejected a request ...ree Midwestern states and ...mber of environmental ...s that it set a two-year ...ne for an end to pollution ...ke Superior by the Reserve ...g Co.

...serve Mining discharges ...ite waste containing asbes...ibers, identified as a pos... cause of cancer, from its ...ore processing plant at Silver ...Minn.

...e court also refused to set ...standards established by the ...r Department to limit the ...ure of workers in the plas...ndustry to vinyl chloride.

...e government, defending its ...lards for vinyl chloride, ...that the substance is known ...use cancer in man in some ... and that 13 workers have ...from exposure to it.

...th matters are expected to ... before the court later for a ...ion whether to give them ...cale review.

Widely Used Standards

...e Labor Department said ... vinyl-chloride standards ...d go into effect tomorrow. ...l chloride is used to make ...vinyl chloride, a plastic ...ly employed in consumer ...ucts and the construction ...stry.

...e department said about ... workers are employed in ...its making vinyl-chloride ... or turning it into plastic. ... standards would also apply ...n estimated 350,000 to 700,000 ...ers in plants which turn the ...le into finished products.

...e standards were challenged ...e Society of the Plastics In... and eight plastics firms, ... contended workmen were not ...ngered by the substance un... exposed to very high levels. ...licitor General Robert Bork, ...ing for the government, said ... secretary of labor was "not ...ated to await human deaths ... particular level of exposure ...e he may bar exposure to ... level."

...e new standards will limit ...sure to one part of vinyl ...ride to a million parts of air ...ted. The old standard was ...arts per million.

Protective Measures

...ms will be required to pro... protective measures and ...lar medical examinations, ...itor plant air and post signs ...ng the substance is a "can... suspect" agent.

... the Reserve Mining dispute, ... court let stand an order of ... U.S. Circuit Court in St. ...s giving the firm a "reason... time" to switch to dumping ...taconite waste on land. The ...lit court found there was no ...inent danger to health from ... waste discharge.

...e dispute has been in the ...ts for about six years. The ...t discharges 67,000 tons of ... waste into the lake each ...

...e states of Minnesota, Wis...in and Michigan originally ...d that the Reserve Mining ...ld be closed but suggested ... two-year deadline as an al...ative.

...SLA Suspects ...ied for Killing; ...curity Is Tight

...CRAMENTO, March 31 ...).—Strict security was in ef... today for the opening of the ...der trial of two alleged Sym...ese Liberation Army members ...sed of killing a school ad...istrator.

...ate and federal officials ...owledged that they had dis...ed the possibility that Patricia ...st or her SLA comrades ...d show up. Attorneys said ... trial could last six months ... authorities promised "maxi... security at all times."

...fendants Russell Little, 25, ... Joseph Remiro, 28, are ac... o. killing Oakland school ...erintendent Marcus Foster ... cyanide-filled bullets on ... 6, 1973.

...he SLA claimed that it killed ...educator and kidnapped Miss ...rst, daughter of newspaper ...lisher Randolph Hearst, three ...ths later. The terrorist band ... the murder-trial defendants ... SLA "soldiers" although the ... have never acknowledged ...bership in the group.

...fficials said that courthouse ...urity was tight because SLA ...bers could show up, and be... the defendants wounded ... sheriff's deputies in an un...cessful escape attempt March 1.



Associated Press.

FISHING LINE—A trawler carries message from British fishermen who set up a blockade at Hartlepool harbor yesterday. They are seeking a ban on some fish imports.

U.K. Fishermen Blockade 40 Ports in North

ABERDEEN, Scotland, March 31 (AP).—More than 40 ports in north Britain were blockaded today by an armada of small fishing boats, a leader of the protest against foreign fish imports asserted.

Bill Hay, chairman of the fishermen's Aberdeen Action Committee, said 43 ports were affected and he felt certain the number would increase tomorrow.

Hundreds of little fishing boats equipped with a week's supplies and "secret" sailing orders took to sea after midnight to begin the blockade.

During the day more of Britain's approximately 25,000 inshore fishermen pledged to join the protest. Leaders of the Northern Ireland fleet put finishing touches to blockade plans for the ports of Belfast, Larne and Warrenpoint, while men on England's south coast expressed their support.

1,000 to 1,500 Boats

Leaders of the protest, with headquarters in an Aberdeen hotel, estimated the blockade armada would number 1,000 to 1,500 boats by late today.

The fishermen say they are losing nothing by failing to put to sea with their nets. They say they have operated at a loss since the landing of frozen fish by subsidized foreign fleets undercut the market.

They want a ban on frozen-fish imports from countries outside the European Common Market, notably Norway, Poland and Iceland, and a ban on fresh-fish imports between April and October.

They have also asked the government to extend Britain's fishing limits from 12 to 50 miles.

Within hours of the armada's setting sail today, one of the blockades was broken when a 7,800-ton coal cargo ship nosed through 30 fishing boats strung across the entrance to the Tyne, in northeast England. A fishing boat was damaged in the incident but the blockade was resumed.

Aberdeen, one of Scotland's main ports and a supply center for the oil rigs in the North Sea, was sealed off by 80 small boats. Some oil vessels were trapped but most had loaded up and set sail during the weekend, officials said. Oil company officials said they might turn to Norwegian ports for further supplies.

Police boarded the blockading boats in Aberdeen to warn them they were breaking the law. "If they fail to respond," a senior police official said, "we will press charges."

Agriculture Minister Fred Peart gave £6.25 million ($15 million) in subsidies to Britain's trawler industry last month, but the smaller, inshore fishermen say they were largely left out.

Two Soviet Jews Get Exile Term For a Protest

MOSCOW, March 31 (UPI).—Two Soviet Jews were sentenced today to five years' internal exile for demonstrating in the center of Moscow to support their demands to emigrate to Israel, Tass news agency said.

The trial, held in a closed courtroom, represented the first time that Jewish activists have been tried for public protests.

Tass said Mark Nashpitz, 27, a dentist, and Boris Tsitlyonok, 31, a plumber, were convicted after a one-day trial. Tass denied that they were tried on political grounds.

Two of the nine Jews participating in the demonstration were released immediately. Five received 10 to 15 days in prison, the usual penalty.

In another trial today a Soviet court imposed four more years of internal exile on dissident writer Anatoly Marchenko, 38, for violating his parole from labor camp, dissident sources said.

Mr. Marchenko, who last worked as a laborer, is known in the West for his book "My Testimony," a detailed description of labor camps in the post-Stalin era. The work is banned by Soviet authorities.



Associated Press.

VICTIMS REMOVED—Police carrying bodies from house in Hamilton, Ohio, where 11 persons were slain.

11 Members of Family Murdered At Easter Dinner in Ohio Town

HAMILTON, Ohio, March 31 (AP).—Eight children, their parents and grandmother were shot to death yesterday in the grandmother's home where the family had gathered for Easter dinner, the police said.

The children's uncle, James Ruppert, 40, was arrested and charged with 11 counts of homicide, they said.

The police refused to speculate on any motive for the murders or to give any details about Mr. Ruppert, other than to say he had been seized near the home and had been charged with the killings. He appeared today in Municipal Court but did not enter a plea. The judge set bond at $200,000.

The victims were identified as his mother, Charity Ruppert, 60, his brother, Leonard Ruppert; Leonard's wife, Alma, and the couple's eight children.

The youngest child was 4 years old; the oldest was in high school.

The police said officers went to the modest two-story home after receiving a telephone call from a man who said there were bodies in the house. Each victim had been shot in the head, except for one woman who was shot in the chest.

There was no sign of a struggle. The bodies of four of the children and their father were found in the living room. The other bodies were in the kitchen.

Neighbors said Charity Ruppert had invited Leonard and his family to her home for Easter dinner. They said James, an unemployed draftsman, lived with his mother and spent most of his time at home.

Three pistols were found in the living room and a rifle was leaning against a refrigerator in the kitchen when the police arrived. Spent shells were found in both rooms.

U.S. Crime Rose By 17% in 1974

WASHINGTON, March 31 (UPI).—Serious crime in the United States increased 17 per cent in 1974, the biggest increase in 14 years, the FBI reported today.

Crime rose 6 per cent in 1973 and in 1972 it declined 4 per cent. Much of the 1974 rise resulted from a 19-per-cent increase in the last quarter, when unemployment first went above 6 per cent.

Murders were reported up 5 per cent; rape, 9 per cent; robbery, 14 per cent, and aggravated assault, 9 per cent. Property crimes rose even more—burglary up 17 per cent; theft, 20 per cent, and car theft, 4 per cent.

As Demonstrations Are Held

Shelepin Arrives Secretly by Air in Britain

LONDON, March 31 (Reuters).—Alexander Shelepin, the former chief of the Soviet secret police (KGB), secretly entered Britain today as a guest of the country's trade union leaders.

A Soviet airliner brought Mr. Shelepin, who is now head of Russia's labor administration, to London's Heathrow Airport. It taxied to a remote building where he was received in a lounge reserved for special arrivals.

The visit, which has aroused strong opposition here, was originally planned to begin Wednesday.

Control tower officials at Heathrow said they knew nothing about the incoming Soviet plane until 40 minutes before it touched down.

Met by Officials

Mr. Shelepin was met at the secluded lounge by Soviet Ambassador Nikolai Lunkov and Len Murray, general secretary of Britain's Trades Union Congress.

Meanwhile, demonstrations were staged in London against the visit, which no one knew had already started.

An organization called the European Liaison Group, representing émigré groups from Russia, led a protest by about 2,000 persons oustide the Soviet Embassy.

Scotland Yard has refused to discuss security but press reports have said the police are worried about possible assassins because of the bitterness aroused by the trip.

Mr. Shelepin is part of a trade union delegation returning a visit by a British group to Moscow. His insistence on coming is believed to have caused embarrassment in high circles here.

Mr. Shelepin's visit, which will probably include trips to factories, has been opposed by many Britons as well as immigrant groups.



AP.

Alexander Shelepin

Served Khrushchev

MOSCOW, March 31 (AP).—Mr. Shelepin, 56, the youngest member of the ruling Communist party Politburo, served for three years under former Premier Nikita Khrushchev as chairman of the Committee for State Security.

Mr. Shelepin's administration had been deliberately subdued at a time when memories of Stalin's secret police were fresh.

Under Mr. Khrushchev's de-Stalinization program of the late 1950s, Mr. Shelepin was responsible for dismantling much of the independent power amassed by the secret police under his predecessors.

Mr. Shelepin, who was 40 when he was promoted to head the KGB in 1958, had the task of making the police more responsible to party control. He also tried —however questionable the results—to project an image of KGB men as likable, dedicated professionals.

This facade could be offset with toughness, as exhibited in 1959 when his public remarks that Mr. Khrushchev's enemies should be shot were considered excessive enough to be censored by the Communisty party newspaper Pravda.

Mr. Shelepin's administration was marked by few examples of known ruthlessness. An exception was the assassination in West Germany in 1959 of the Ukranian nationalist leader, Stefan Bandera.

After Mr. Bandera's murder, Mr. Shelepin personally decorated Bogdan Stashinsky, the agent who later fled to the West and confessed to the murder.

Wife, Daughter of Hillary, 3 Others Die in Nepal Crash

KATMANDU, Nepal, March 31 (AP).—The wife and daughter of Sir Edmund Hillary, the first conqueror of Mount Everest, were killed in an air crash here today while going to visit him on the slopes of the mountain, the world's highest.

Lady Louise Hillary and her teen-age daughter Belinda were among five persons killed in the crash of a single-engine plane as it took off from Katmandu's airport.

Since January, Sir Edmund has been supervising the construction of schools and a hospital on Everest's slopes for the Nepalese Sherpas who helped him become the first man to stand atop the 29,028-foot mountain on May 29, 1953.

Sir Edmund, 55, had often left his New Zealand home to make world tours raising funds for the Sherpas' impoverished Himalayan villages.

Crashes in Flames

The others killed today in the crash of the Swiss-made craft were P.C. Shand of New Zealand, the former Barbara Wylie, an ex-Peace Corps volunteer from Ypsilanti, Mich., and her Nepalese husband, A.G. Lama.

Airport officials said they heard loud, explosion-like noises from the plane as it took off, banked to the east toward Everest and then crashed in flames in a wheat field two miles away.

Rescue volunteers and children from a nearby school found the bodies of the five victims.

Sir Edmund, who had been awaiting his family at an altitude of 10,000 feet on the mountainside, went to the crash site in a helicopter provided by Nepal's government.

He spent about 20 minutes looking at the debris. "It's a sad thing that has happened," he said before walking away, grim-faced. He asked photographers not to take any pictures.

Funeral arrangements for the victims were not immediately announced.

Sir Edmund was a member of the British-sponsored Everest expedition, led by Sir John Hunt, that planned the conquest to mark the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II. Sir Edmund, who had raised bees as his work in New Zealand, reached the summit with Tensing Norgay, a Sherpa guide.

He often came back to Nepal to visit friends and to take part in other Everest expeditions.

Polar Explorations

He led a New Zealand party to the South Pole in 1958 and explored the Antarctic again in 1967.

Lady Louise, who was 11 years younger than her husband, was the daughter of J. H. Rose, a past president of the New Zealand Alpine Club.

The Hillarys' son, Peter, reportedly was hiking in India's remote northeastern Assam State. Efforts were being made to notify him of the tragedy. A third child, Sarah, was home in New Zealand, where she is a university student.

Mrs. Lama came here with the Peace Corps in 1962. She later lived in Wyoming, where her husband was a mountaineering instructor. They returned to Nepal several years ago.

Rockefeller Unit Investigating CIA Extended by Ford

WASHINGTON, March 31 (IHT).—President Ford today extended the life of the Rockefeller Commission, which is investigating the Central Intelligence Agency, until June 6.

The commission had been scheduled to complete its work by Friday and was granted the extension at the request of Vice-President Rockefeller.

"Work is progressing well and the final date [June 6] will be met," Mr. Rockefeller told reporters after announcing that Mr. Ford had made the extension.

He said that the commission's mandate had not been changed but that the panel was "reviewing any area where there is a possibility of impingement on domestic statutes."

Although Mr. Rockefeller did not say so, it was believed the investigation now includes reports that the CIA plotted the assassination of foreign leaders.

A spokesman for the panel said witnesses scheduled to testify today included Edward Bloustein, Rutgers University president; Arthur Miller of Harvard University and William Van Alstyne of Duke University, both law professors, and Dr. Orville Brim jr., a sociologist and president of the Foundation for Child Development in New York City.

Easter Eggs Rolled At White House Fete

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP).—Despite a chill wind and the absence of President Ford and his family, a large crowd gathered at the White House today for the annual Easter egg roll. A man dressed as an Easter bunny strolled around shaking hands as youngsters rolled plastic eggs for prizes in 39-degree weather.

The Fords were in California for the holiday but the White House was open for special Easter Monday tours. In addition to the egg roll, for youngsters up to 8 years of age, magicians, clowns and a military band performed.

Portuguese Revolution Brings Zeal and Fear to Rural Towns

By Richard Eder

GUIMARAIS, Portugal, March 31 (NYT).—Along a wall of the Café Doural the authoritative old men—shopkeepers, landowners, doctors—sit in their heavy wool suits and fresh white collars, their authority shrunken away.

At a center table, four thin young men, one in a beret with a red star, gesticulate and make plans, but their authority has not really arrived.

Even in Lisbon the question of where the power of the Portuguese revolution will finally lodge—in one party, in several, in the armed forces alone—is not really clear. In Guimarais, a northern town, the ultimate direction of power shifts is quite obscure, as it is elsewhere in rural areas and small towns.

Changes take place but there is much that has not changed. Enthusiasm and foreboding live side by side, often in the same person. Radicals and reactionaries sit out the afternoons and evenings in the Café Doural, among men, women and children who consume coffee and honey cake, read the papers, gossip, do their homework and hardly look up when a waiter turns on the television news. A major is making a speech.

Rule by Committee

Jose Augusto Silva is a lawyer in his 30s who, a year ago, was in the opposition. Today he is, in effect, mayor of Guimarais and the rural districts that surround it. The former local authorities were ousted soon after the military coup last April and the opposition groups chose a seven-man committee to replace them. He is the committee's president.

Mr. Silva, who was accustomed previously to the rather easy-going life of someone possessing both wealth and democratic convictions—exempt, therefore, from both government persecution and government service—has deep circles under his eyes.

"I don't know how the revolution is going," he said. "I know I'm tired. I don't have Sundays; I don't go to the movies; I sleep badly, eat badly."

The committee took over an administration that still functions. But Mr. Silva and his colleagues view their job as trying to arouse, for the first time, the active interest and participation of the community. "We are trying to get the people to decide their own priorities and to discuss them with us," he said.

The manager of a textile mill recalled that, not long ago, union members had met to discuss the government's increase in the minimum wage. He said that, to his surprise, a number of the workers were against it—"They were afraid we couldn't afford it."

Political action is evident all over Guimarais, as it is everywhere else in Portugal. The larger parties have rented headquarters, splashed with flags and posters. Several of the smaller leftist groups seized unoccupied houses. The Communists, who pay rent, complain that the town's richest man, Antonio Pimentel Machado, has given quarters rent-free to a Maoist group, their bitter rivals, now banned.

There has been less ugliness here than in the cities. The Communists and the Socialists, whose rivalry elsewhere is growing angrier, get along fairly well. A family with a Communist son and a Socialist son drapes the flags of the two parties from the left and right prongs, respectively, of its television antenna.

The centrist Popular Democratic party, which elsewhere has come under fierce attack from the Communists, has had no serious trouble here. There was scuffling at one of its meetings recently but not enough to break up the meeting, and the Communists insist that they were not involved.

There has been a certain amount of cooperation in scheduling the "enlightenment" meetings that each party is holding in various districts, for factory staffs and other organizations. Perhaps the most frequently enlightened group is the police. The Socialists, the leftist Popular Democratic Movement and the Popular Democratic party have all held meetings at police barracks and the Communists are to visit them next week.

Court Bars Mitchell

WASHINGTON, March 31 (UPI).—The Supreme Court today ordered former U.S. Attorney General John Mitchell and his chief deputy, Robert Mardian, suspended from practice before the high court and gave them 40 days to show why they should not be permanently disbarred. Both men have been convicted of charges in connection with the Watergate cover-up conspiracy.

Obscene Calls Upset Russian Phone Owners

By Lynne Olson

MOSCOW, March 31 (AP).—The phone rings.

Its owner answers: "Hello."

Anonymous caller: "You are an ass."

Owner (angrily): "Who is saying this?"

Caller: "Everyone is saying it."

Because certain words are banned from use in a Soviet newspaper, the weekly Nedelya was forced to print that relatively innocuous conversation as an example of nuisance calls which harass some of the relatively few Soviet citizens who own phones.

In an outwardly puritanical society which bans sex movies, girlie magazines and pornographic books, obscene phone calls are still a fact of life. Here they are known as "telephone hooliganism."

The problem, however, does not seem as widespread as it is in some countries. One reason may be that there are fewer phones to call. About one of eight residents of Moscow owns a phone and the ratio is lower for citizens living outside the capital.

Directories Scarce

In addition, the circulation of phone directories is extremely limited, even for telephone subscribers. None are available in public places.

But telephone hooligans still manage to bother many Russians.

As Nedelya pointed out: "Some citizens use their excess leisure time to dial one number after another at random and to utter to the invisible person who picks up the phone very familiar and very native phrases and combinations of words."

According to Nedelya, some hooligans "sacrifice their own sleep late at night in order to call their victims regularly or at intervals of 30 to 40 minutes."

"The careful hooligan calls from a phone booth . . . in order not to be discovered," the newspaper added. "The careless one . . . calls from his own apartment."

Nedelya gave as an example the caller who tells an unsuspecting Russian that "we do not know each other but I know your wife very well. During the last few months, I have watched how a dark-haired man picks her up in his red Moskvitch and takes her to work."

There is also the prankster who places a newspaper advertisement offering something for sale. He provides the phone number of his victim and asks that purchasers call late at night or early in the morning.

Indifference Charged

V. B. Volgin, author of the Nedelya article, said that officials do little to curb nuisance calls. He said that he once received an obscene call that was able to be traced but the telephone company and police refused to take action against the caller because "previously they had no complaint" against him.

N. Turbin, assistant to the Soviet general prosecutor, said that obscene phone calls are against the law and can involve severe penalties. "The investigator is obliged to find the violator of the law and bring him to justice," he said.

But he added that an investigator has to be careful because the "inviolability of the home, the secrecy of correspondence [telephone talks], is guaranteed in the Soviet Union by law."

That statement elicited a wry smile from many persons who know the skills of the security police, the KGB, at telephone tapping and apartment bugging.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4—Tuesday, April 1st, 1975 *

Last Act in Vietnam

The hectic confusion of the fall of Danang has infected nearly all of South Vietnam. It has none of the calculated grandeur of that last act of "Götterdämmerung," when the Rhine sweeps away the traitor and the flames from the hero's funeral pyre set all Valhalla alight, but there is much of the sense of finality, of death and destruction, that Wagner's music imparts. Amid the panic, the pathos of families uprooted and children lost or dying, of armies collapsing, there is much to wring the heart and conscience—much that this generation has known too frequently, but now sees more vividly than ever before in human history.

It is not easy, in the face of so many poignant details of misery, to find any germs of hope, or any practical methods of alleviating the widespread suffering. Though it has largely failed at Danang, the American effort to evacuate South Vietnamese from that city may yet have relevance for other threatened points along the Vietnamese shores—including whatever last bastions may remain when the North Vietnamese offensive flags. President Ford has offered a legal rationale for the use of American ships in this process. It is convincing enough—certainly much more so than Hanoi's complaint that the American action constitutes "a very grave violation" of the Paris accords, which Hanoi had shot to pieces. And the Chinese charge that the U.S. Navy ships had been sent to "intimidate the South Vietnamese, so desperately seeking to flee their Communist liberators," must stand as a classic propagandist irony.

There must be a limit to evacuation, of course. When Saigon itself is threatened, where can the masses go? And the attempt has not been purely humanitarian in its results, whatever its intentions. The troops who stampeded out of Danang, in fact, caused the initial failure of the airlift and made the coast off Danang seem more like the beaches of Dunkerque than an avenue of escape for civilian refugees. To that extent the North Vietnamese may have felt justified in firing on the rescue vessels.

But the American conduct of the improvised attempt to mitigate some of the woes of the defeated was well within the limitations imposed by any reasonable interpretation of international law, or by the will of the American people. The chief reason for regret is not that it was undertaken, but that it has not been more successful—and for that the chaos afflicting friends and the guns of the enemy were responsible.

Has the curtain gone up on the last act of the Vietnamese tragedy? If so, there will be no happy ending in human terms, not even that note of hope and spiritual victory that brings down the curtain on the "twilight of the gods." Rather, one can only view it as a composite of human stupidity, cupidity and brutality, with grim errors of long standing only half-masked by the idealism, unredeemed by the courage, that moved so many of the participants.

Faces of War

More eloquently than governments or diplomats, the faces tell the horror of war in Southeast Asia: Grandmothers carried on bent backs over shell-pocked roads, barefoot farmers trudging away from ancestral homes, evacuated children hoisted in cargo nets like beasts for the marketplace.

For decades these human shuttlecocks have been tossed by war, victimized by friend and foe, by corruption and ideologues, herded into refugee camps, forced into monkey-lives in the cities, put into uniforms to kill each other across forgotten lines of demarcation. Governments do not speak for the refugees; their dead eyes are far more expressive.

This is a moment for humanitarian acts without ideology—evacuating people too poor to buy their way out of the line of fire, filling the rice bowls, keeping families together, providing medical care for the orphaned and maimed. This is the truest "moral commitment" for the United States in Indochina.

The fragile peace must be repaired; toward that end all the governments must work. But first in the order of priorities for everyone must be to save and restore these wasted lives.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Air Fare Mystery

Two decisions by the Civil Aeronautics Board on successive days last week must further mystify the air traveler who looks for rationality and consistency in this field.

On Day No. 1, the CAB approved a complex package of air fares to Europe. These fares are substantially higher than those prevailing a year ago and add further to the bewildering variety of tariffs for the same trip in the same accommodations. The very next day the CAB approved a new "no frill" set of fares on a number of domestic routes, quotations that represent a 35-per-cent discount from normal coach fares. So while it will be more expensive than a year ago to fly from New York to London or Paris, it will be much less expensive to fly from New York to Miami.

The mystery of these different price trends can only be explained by a complex of factors. Fares on transatlantic runs are decided by an OPEC-like cartel, the International Air Transport Association, which sets high fares to protect the most marginal and highest cost carriers. The result is that there are so many empty seats that even the most prestigious airlines indulge in secret discounting. Sabena, for example, was recently fined almost $100,000 for such transgressions and related "misdeeds," while Pan American had to pay over $20,000. Domestically there is no cartel, but even so there are strong pressures for price "stability" regardless of supply and demand.

Walter D. Scott, an official of the Office of Management and Budget, recently called the system of regulation for the nation's air transport system "outdated, inequitable and uneconomical." He accused the regulatory mechanism of "stifling competition, discouraging innovation and fostering inefficiency." He called for "fundamental reassessments... so that our system may provide a wider range of price and service alternatives," and encourage innovative, competitive travel arrangements.

When will such well-founded complaints be turned into policy changes that can bring economic sense and consumer equity into what is now the mystifying jungle of air fares for domestic and foreign travel?

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Angola Unraveling?

Portuguese officials have succeeded in negotiating a truce among bitterly antagonistic liberation movements in Angola after four days of gunbattles that left more than 60 dead in Luanda, capital city of the potentially rich territory that is due to become independent on Nov. 11. But the episode offers fresh evidence of the fragility of agreements for sharing power in the transitional government among three African groups—the FNLA, MPLA and UNITA—whose differences are regional and ethnic as well as ideological.

This is all too reminiscent of the situation that obtained in the neighboring Belgian Congo when it became independent in 1960 and soon erupted in civil war. The present ruler of that country, President Mobutu of Zaire, has long backed the FNLA, made up mostly of the Bakongo people who live on both sides of the border. FNLA's army, by far the largest of the three, is trained in Zaire by Chinese cadres. MPLA is supported by the Soviet Union as well as by many socialist and African governments.

Only the third group, UNITA, had to wage its liberation struggle entirely inside Angola and had no foreign backing. Its leader, Jonas Savimbi, has worked hardest in recent months to reach across tribal and regional lines and also to persuade Angola's 400,000 whites that they are essential and can live secure lives in an independent Angola.

The best thing that could happen would be an understanding among all governments other than Portugal—which has an inescapable transitional responsibility—to keep hands off Angola. Mr. Mobutu, more directly involved than anyone else, could give a useful lead. The alternative could be secession, civil war and dangerous international involvement.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 1, 1900

NEW YORK—Three prominent American papers will, during the Paris Exhibition, publish daily editions of the papers in Paris. The New York Herald has long had a daily Paris edition, the quality and character of which have made it a gracious feature in Paris journalism. The New York Times and The New York Journal are now arranging for the daily production in Paris of their issues that will give a first-hand glimpse of American journalism.

Fifty Years Ago

April 1, 1925

NEW YORK—A strong movement for the candidacy of Mayor of New York City of Congressman LaGuardia, one the first legislators to enlist in the war as an aviator, and the leader of the Italian electorate here, is under way. In the recent presidential campaign, Mr. LaGuardia supported Robert LaFollette. If he is nominated, he is certain to get the Italian vote, plus large numbers from other foreign, as well as radical, elements.

هكذا من الأصل



The Self-Domino Theory

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK—"I have believed ever since I came to Washington that it is overwhelmingly in our national interest to put the debate on Indochina behind us." So said the man whose policy has kept the issue of Indochina before us for six more years.

Henry Kissinger's news conference last week must have troubled his supporters. It was the performance of a man so wounded by failure that in the course of blaming others he would exaggerate the damage to his country. It was a self-destructive performance.

Governments, like rational individuals, ordinarily try to minimize, not maximize, their losses. They do not go around crying: "Look at the terrible defeat we have caused! Look how unreliable we are!" But that is the way that Kissinger has reacted to the crumbling of South Vietnam's military position.

Mideast Stance

While in the Middle East, he broadcast his view that events in Indochina showed how allies could not count on the United States. Was that meant to encourage the Israelis to exchange territory for political assurances?

Then, at the news conference after his return, Kissinger spoke of America "destroying" South Vietnam by withholding aid. That, he said, would have a "cataclysmic" or "very dangerous impact on the United States' position in the world."

The facts belie such talk. The United States has not caused Saigon's soldiers to cut and run. Nguyen Van Thieu, not Americans, appointed the corrupt officers who man the Saigon army's command structure. Thieu took the disastrous decision to withdraw without warning, pell-mell, from much of the country. His soldiers, not America's, are deserting and shooting their way onto refugee planes.

What is happening in Vietnam today is the collapse of a myth—the myth of an independent, flourishing, nationalist South Vietnam with the will to fight for itself. It is a case not of America "destroying a country" but of reality destroying an illusion.

A Bad Idea

Ten years ago Lyndon Johnson took the disastrous decision to make Vietnam a test of American strength. That was a bad enough idea then. To go on with it now, after all that has happened—to invite the world to judge the United States by Indochina—looks like lunacy.

There was a chance, six years ago, to "put the debate on Indochina behind us." It was to make the settlement then that we eventually did in 1973: The withdrawal of U.S. forces in exchange for American prisoners.

But President Nixon and Kissinger insisted on more. They wanted to assure the survival of the Thieu government in Saigon—for a "decent interval" that apparently, in their minds, ran at least until Jan. 20, 1977. To achieve that objective they widened the war into Cambodia, lost thousands more Americans and hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese lives and bombed all of Indochina.

That policy failed. All the death and destruction could not make a myth real. Is it possible for anyone to believe that any imaginable amount of American aid, over three years or whatever, will create a viable anti-Communist country in the southern part of Vietnam?

At this point there is one great American responsibility in South Vietnam. That is to help feed and care for the millions—on both sides of the political line—whose homes and families and lives have been wrecked by this horrible war. That is the cataclysm we should be worrying about. That is the real test of our dignity and decency as a country.

Spectral Scene

Instead of focusing on the desperate need for food and medicine, Americans still argue about military questions that are being overtaken by events. We have the spectral scene of one more American general visiting Saigon. And Henry Kissinger tells us that the answer is more military aid: voted annually, if he has his preference, with "no terminal date."

"The cumulative effect of nearly a decade of domestic upheaval is beginning to take its toll" on American foreign policy, Kissinger told the reporters in a grave voice. He referred to Vietnam and Watergate. But in this country people have the right to change things they do not like and they meant to change Vietnam and Watergate. It is not possible to conduct a foreign policy independent of such public views, and it should not be.

What came through at that news conference was Kissinger's impatience with democracy. He plainly would have been happier as chancellor to an absolute monarch though even they do not always stick inflexibly to failed policies. King Pyrrhus would have been ideal.

A Talk With Arafat

By Joseph Kraft

BEIRUT—I had a talk with the Palestinian leader Yassir Arafat the other day, and I came away feeling how little the dispute between Israel and the Arabs is a matter of right and wrong, how much it is a case of two positions that are both morally right.

I saw Arafat late one night at an office of the Palestine Liberation Organization here in Beirut. Two jeeps armed with heavy machine guns blocked the approaches to the building, and there were men and boys with guns all over the place.

Arafat himself was relaxed. He wore most of his familiar ensemble—combat boots, army trousers and a battle jacket. But he had dispensed with his usual headgear, and his bald pate combined with a short stature and ready smile to make him come on as a nice little man.

Guns Fired

As we began to talk there were bursts of machine-gun fire from the roofs around us. Clovis Maksoud, a Lebanese friend who acted as interpreter, said something in Arabic, and Arafat made a quick phone call.

Arafat then said: "They're shooting in the air. It's nothing serious. They're just celebrating a local election, and maybe Easter. Clovis asked me if I could stop the shooting. I don't think I can. But I think it will stop in an hour or two around 1 a.m."

Perhaps the whole episode was an act staged to express the fighting spirit of the PLO. But it struck me that it showed how Arafat managed to maintain himself as head of a turbulent movement while getting on with such disparate figures as Sadat of Egypt, Assad of Syria, Brezhnev of Russia and the late King Faisal of Saudi Arabia. Arafat is a man who leads by accommodating. He humors his men and his supporters. But if his authority is a good deal less than absolute, it is not zero either. The firing did stop at 1 a.m.

I asked Arafat how he felt about the failure of Henry Kissinger's latest effort to achieve another interim agreement between Israel and Egypt. "I'm glad," he said flatly. When I asked why, he said: "Because the purpose of the Kissinger diplomacy is to try to reach a settlement which ignores the just claims of the Palestinian people."

I asked him about the visit of Sen. George McGovern here in Beirut the other day. Arafat said it was positive because McGovern, as chairman of a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee, was the first "responsible American official" who recognized there could be "no settlement without the Palestinians." Arafat said he would be delighted to meet with other "responsible" American officials.

I broached the question of whether the PLO would attend the Geneva conference, and in what capacity. Arafat said he had to see the exact terms of the invitation. He implied the PLO would have to be formally recognized as the sole, authentic representative of the Palestinian people.

But he did not rule out the possibility that the PLO might come as part of the delegation from Syria—a possibility suggested by the recent negotiations for a joint command. Nor did he rule out the possibility, suggested by President Sadat of Egypt, that the PLO come as part of a general delegation representing all interested Arab parties. "Anyway," he said, "that's a side issue."

I said the gut issue was whether the Palestinians would recognize the existence of a Jewish state and guarantee its borders. He said:

"Why do you ask me about recognizing Israel? Why do you ask me about guarantees for Israel? Why don't you ask Israel about guarantees for Palestinians? We Palestinians have lost our home and our lands. We are refugees without rights in our own land. I don't even have a passport. The question is whether Israel recognizes us. The question is whether the United States cares about fundamental human liberties."

The Future

I asked Arafat about the immediate future, saying the possibilities seemed to me first war, second the Geneva conference, or third a resumption of step-by-step talks. He said there was a fourth possibility—resumption of the war of attrition against Israel. "That's my opinion," he said. But he carefully refrained from knocking the new opening for negotiations made by President Sadat in his speech in Cairo on Saturday.

As to the long-term, Arafat refused to say that the PLO would ever renounce the use of force against a Jewish state in Palestine. When I rose to leave, he said: "I hope we meet again in a secular democratic state where Moslems, Jews and Christians can live together in peace."

I expressed doubts. He said: "Twenty-five years ago, you thought that Formosa was China. Now you have changed. In 25 years, a lot can happen."

Letter

Lisbon and Moscow

According to Messrs. Evans & Novak (IHT, March 21) "the Western European democracies have sent an SOS to Washington warning that a Communist takeover of a NATO member [Portugal] could have catastrophic results."

Now that the threat of the Moscow-dominated Communists is readily palpable, the help of the arrogant Yankee imperialism is urgently requested.

Finally, the consequences of 30 years of vitriolic anti-Americanism are panically felt.

WILLIAM PASSIGLI.
Minusio, Switzerland.

Peter Lennon: From London:

Can the Labor party survive intact the internecine war of the campaign of whether to stay in the EEC or not?

LONDON.—If you can imagine a perverse Easter version of the old song about the 12 days of Christmas, that would be the tune that Harold Wilson has been humming to himself as his party daily sent him unwelcome presents before the great post-Easter showdown on the Common Market.

The referendum will probably be on June 5. The debate in Parliament will begin just after the Easter recess. Official Labor government policy is to remain in the European Economic Community. Nothing should be simpler for a disciplined party with its well-mannered party workers and its tradition of collective cabinet responsibility. However, on this issue the party is coming apart both at the seams and at the grass roots.

We are about to witness a unique spectacle of a political party in power publicly conducting a campaign against itself on a matter of major policy.

Following his successful renegotiation of terms at the EEC conference in Dublin, Mr. Wilson announced that "Her Majesty's Government has decided to recommend to the British people to vote for staying in the European Community."

Presents Arrive

Then the presents started arriving: seven bristling dissident Cabinet ministers on the first day; on the second day, the party political machine was primed to go off in Mr. Wilson's ear; on the third day, 10 hostile party whips began a whipping; on the fifth and sixth days there were the seven ministers, the 10 whips and the party machine, 66,000 misbehaving Scots Labor men, almost the entire trade union movement and a chorus of disloyal Labor MPs.

Alas, the event which would have most entertained the mischievous voter—the Prime Minister looking into the wrong end of his own party political machine—will be denied us. Mr. Wilson filled his followers with panic at the implications of what this could do to the whole future of the Labor party and persuaded the National Executive to issue a statement neutralizing the party machine during the campaign.

As the debate heats up, Labor men are putting their own interpretation on the Prime Minister's exhortations to "avoid personalities" and follow a policy of "agreeing to disagree" in a friendly fashion. Some are therefore conducting their battle with amiable treachery and others with acrimonious comradeship. The more insecurely ambitious are coming out unequivocally on the side of equivocation.

A few days ago Ian Mikardo, a former Labor party c and one of the fiercest o of the Common Market, d Mr. Wilson's supporters "pretty motley army." motley as Mr. Mikardo snapped back the part officer, putting Mr. Mik implication at the head of which would include Euo ell. When the anti-ma issued a document con the new terms re-negoti Dublin, it was described b Callaghan, the foreign s as "a disgrace to the co research"—a tactless rema it was the Labor party's department which had together.

When there was a rum Mr. Wilson and Mr. Cr would resign if their pa not conduct itself along lines, one Labor MP made pronouncement sportingly them a long and happy ment.

The Minister for Industr Benn, an ardent anti-m tried to cool anxieties by d that such public debate in fact strengthen the Labo by showing it to be "a democratic institution." T not go down too well. Mos followers realize that to p worth of great national tions like a Rolls Royce, ample, it is not necessary i it around indecently stripp its churning innards on

Behind all this sniping a profound issue at sta Labor supporters. They fe permanent membership Common Market would den essential democratic right right of self-government t their own elected Parliame right to determine for thei how to impose taxes and f prices.

So with the question will stay in the Common Market another question: Can the party survive intact the necine warfare of the cam

A curious fact is that w it survives intact or not the party has never been mor cessful in pushing the k policies—Socialist policies after all distinguishes it Conservative or Liberal p this is probably due to th tence of the Common dispute.

In Socialist matters, Mr. has moderate, which mea luctant, attitudes. But w Prime Minister has a preo tion with one major issue s wanting the country to s the Common Market he ma to give away a lot in other to maintain the kind of s he needs.

Socialist Moves

Since October the Labo ernment has introduced a number of Socialist pro For example, the bill to giv worker participation in priv dustry, and a scheme which eventually cut off grants t vate schools and exclude patients in public hospitals. month the government anno much tougher compensation than had been expected in forthcoming nationalization shipbuilding and aircraft tries.

The drive is to chang pattern of subsidy. The impression is that the ta pays heavily for the natio industries. But he has als paying heavily for private try in the form of su amounting to £2 million (about $4.7 million).

For a country as densely lated as Britain, one recen posal on land is perhaps th logical Socialist move of all. proposal will empower loc thorities to buy up land private developers act. Th buy the land for its value piece of land and not f potential real estate market The local authorities will h to sell the land freehold to individuals, but will only l to commercial developers.

The International H Tribune welcomes letters readers. Short letters ha better chance of being lished. All letters are su to condensation for space sons. Anonymous letters not be considered for pu tion. Writers may request their letters be signed with initials but prefe will be given to those signed and bearing the er's complete address.

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s Source Besides Iran

ael Wants Oil Guarantee Return for Fields in Sinai

By Richard Homan

SALEM, March 31 (WP).. l is not prepared to return ai oil fields to Egypt un- is guaranteed an alter- source, in addition to Iran, petroleum needs, it was yesterday.

guarantee would almost y have to be an agree- hat Israel could buy oil on the world market and re to fear an Arab boy- reprisals against other s, according to Zvi Din- ormer deputy finance min- ho is now the govern- ment's chief adviser on oil and energy.

Mr. Dinstein and other government officials said that, although Israel had expressed its readiness to return the fields to Egypt as part of the next step of a settlement, discussion of the subject during Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's final round of shuttle talks did not touch on the question of alternative sources.

The Abu Rudeis oil fields on the Gulf of Suez, captured by Israel in 1967, supply nearly 55 per cent of its oil needs. Since Israel uses little coal, has no hydroelectric plants and is at least seven years away from its first nuclear generating facility, the oil produced by Abu Rudeis accounts for about half of the country's energy consumption.

Supplier Unnamed

Israel imports the remaining 45 per cent of its crude oil needs, most of it from Iran, although Mr. Dinstein and other officials will not identify Iran as the supplier, preferring to say simply that the oil comes from "Persian Gulf sources."

After Israel stressed to Mr. Kissinger earlier this year the importance it attached to maintaining a reliable source of oil, Mr. Kissinger met with the Shah of Iran in Zurich. The Shah then indirectly indicated that Israel could be sure of continuing to receive Iranian oil, saying that Iran did not care who bought it after it left the country.

To many officials in Washington, this and a U.S. move to help Israel finance the increased imports that would result from relinquishing the oil fields, seemed to clear the way for Israel to return Abu Rudeis to Egypt as part of a larger settlement.

Mr. Dinstein said however, that "when it comes to the conference table," it was "inconceivable" that Israel would give up its major source of supply "and run the risk of the following day being the victim of an Arab boycott."

Israel, he said, would require "provision for guaranteed alternate sources."

Too Dependent

Asked whether a guarantee that Israel could purchase all of its crude oil from Iran would suffice, he said, "We can't be dependent on the Persian Gulf sources alone." Israel, he said, "must be able to buy normally" on the world market, with assurances that international companies "need not be afraid of reprisals by Arab countries."

Mr. Dinstein denied rumors in international circles that Israel had sharply stepped up production from Abu Rudeis, threatening to deplete the field's reserves before it is returned to Egypt.

Israeli production is 75,000 to 80,000 barrels a day, about the same as it was when Egypt controlled it, he said, and the field's operators are under instructions to combine "optimum production" with normal conservation measures.

To guard against a new fuel crisis, Israel has placed an unusually large strategic reserve in storage, adopted fuel conservation measures, embarked on a greatly stepped up exploration program and worked out an arrangement whereby it uses its own surplus refining capacity as an inducement to assure continued crude oil supplies from international brokers.

Official sources said Israel is "maintaining higher reserves than countries normally do."

ypt Offers assurances Militants

O, March 31 (AP).—A Egyptian political spa- ey sought to reassure Arab that President Anwar decision to reopen the anal does not amount to to the state of war Israel.

Abdel Kuddous, chair- the semiofficial newspa- Ahram, also indicated r. Sadat's announcement hree-month extension of ited Nations peace-keep- ce in the Sinai Desert n made without consult- ria, Egypt's main ally in ctober, 1973, war with

adat announced Saturday hat the canal, closed since e, 1967, war, would reopen and that the UN force be allowed to stay for nonths after the present ith mandate expires April

nother development today, gyptian parliament urged vernment to maintain its e with the United States interests of a peace set- . The call was made in ution supporting the deci- reopen the canal and ex- e UN mandate.

Kuddous wrote that, from ary point of view, reopen- canal was a defensive aimed at making Israel wice before launching an ve.

offensive by Israel would t in an aggressive position countries interested in vigation in the canal . . . s, at the same time, would aken Egypt militarily in initiating or repulsing at- he wrote.

emarks were apparently at the leaders of Syria, Iraq and the Palestine on Organization, who riticized Mr. Sadat's at- to reach limited agree- with Israel.

Kuddous said the extension peace-keeping mandate ntamount to prior agree- with Syria] since it was it giving a chance for re- ng the Geneva peace con- which Syria views as the y of solving the Middle ists."

mplied there had been no ation with Syria, whose ion for the UN peace- force on the Golan will expire May 31.

lback Urged in Israel

AVIV, March 31 (AP).— hould withdraw its forces he Suez Canal by about iles as a gesture to Presi- dat for proposing to re- e waterway, the Tel Aviv per Ha'aretz suggested. d such a pullback "would t much and would not r Israel's security."

U.S. Envoys Recalled

HINGTON, March 31 -The State Department day it has called home , ambassadors to Egypt, Jordan and Syria to assist assessment of policy in the East in the wake of the of Secretary of State Kissinger's peace mission. partment spokesman said r ambassadors were asked e back this week on con- as in connection with our review," which President as ordered.

Hits Reports ussia Linking Saudi Killing

HINGTON, March 31 -A State Department an said today that sug- in Soviet newspapers CIA involvement in the ation of King Faisal of rabia represented a "ma- deliberate lie."

officer Robert Anderson he statement at a brief- ing that "our views will e known to the Soviet ent if they have not al- een made known."

Mr. Anderson did not know Secretary of State Henry er had discussed the is- en he met with Soviet ador Anatoly Dobrynin at st on Saturday. The an said that the Middle uation was on the agenda meeting.

Anderson's comment was onse to a question about icle in Pravda, asking the CIA had been in- in the assassination. The followed similar ones pub- ast week.



Associated Press.

SPRING SIGN—Sunlight filters through tendrils of a dandelion in Decatur, Ala., indicating a warm spring.

'Generous' Soviet Aid Offers Reported by Lisbon Minister

LISBON, March 31 (UPI).—Maj. Jose Costa Martins, the labor minister, returned today from talks in Moscow with what he called generous offers of Soviet aid and cooperation.

"In the sphere of economic and commercial cooperation and in the spirit of collaboration and goodwill and aid from the U.S.S.R. to Portugal, the results were highly positive," he told reporters.

The major said his delegation also held talks with Soviet military officials but called these meetings courtesy calls.

The labor minister's one-week trip appeared certain to fuel diplomatic speculation over Portugal's future in the Western Alliance and the possibility of the country's granting supply facilities on Madeira Island to Soviet shipping.

Silent on Aid

Maj. Costa Martins declined to say whether he had received specific aid offers during his talks with Soviet leader Alexei Kosygin, but said, "The affairs discussed had a generous character."

He alluded to the possibility of Soviet experts' coming to Portugal for discussions on aid projects.

Portugal's contacts with the Soviet Union have been increasing in recent months. Diplomats said the country's shift to the left, reflected in the installation last week of a Cabinet heavily weighted with Communists and their allies, will probably accelerate this trend.

Tie to NATO

The shift has been accompanied by a deterioration in Portugal's relations with its 14 partners in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Portugal's rulers have consistently said the country would honor its ... with NATO, but their statements have done little to diminish speculation to the contrary at NATO headquarters in Brussels.

Information Minister Jorge Correia Jesuino acknowledged NATO's preoccupation but said he believed its fears were exaggerated.

"We are not interested in changing the balance of power in the world," he told newsmen attending a briefing for foreign correspondents.

A Different Democracy

LISBON, March 31 (Reuters).—Portugal will not have the same type of democracy as the rest of Western Europe, Communist party leader Alvaro Cunhal said in a weekend speech reported here today.

The Communist minister without portfolio, in a speech at Setubal distributed by his party, condemned the bourgeois democratic regimes of Western Europe, which he said "serve and conceal exploitation of the workers by monopolistic capital."

He said Portugal would have liberty of the press, freedom to organize political parties and, unlike bourgeois democracies, deep economic and social transformations which would put the country on the path to Socialism.

Ben Hibbs Dead; Edited Saturday Evening Post

NEW YORK, March 31 (IHT).—Ben Hibbs, 73, a former editor of the Saturday Evening Post, died yesterday of leukemia at his home in Penn Valley, a Philadelphia suburb.

Mr. Hibbs, who had worked as an editor of the Reader's Digest after leaving the Post in 1962, retired in 1969.

A native of Fontana, Kan., he was educated at the University of Kansas and worked for Midwestern and Southern newspapers before joining the Curtis Publishing Co. as associate editor of its Country Gentleman magazine in 1927. He was promoted to editor in chief in 1940 and became editor of Curtis's Post in 1942. He was credited with improving the magazine's content, winning increased advertising and a doubled circulation in his 20 years there. The old Post folded in 1969 and a different firm has revived the magazine.

Maj. Youssef Sediek

CAIRO, March 31 (AP).—Maj. Youssef Sediek, 57, a member of the Egyptian Revolutionary Command Council that overthrew King Farouk in July, 1952, died today. He resigned from the council in February, 1953, after clashing with the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser, and was jailed several times during the Nasser era.

Faud Yakubovsky

MOSCOW, March 31 (AP).—Faud Yakubovsky, 66, Soviet Minister of Installation and Special Construction Work, died last week, Pravda reported.

Mozambique Marking Time Until Independence in June

By Tom Lambert

BEIRA, Mozambique, March 31.—This is the time of waiting in Mozambique—of black anticipation and white apprehension.

Frelimo (the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique) will take over this country on June 25 from the Portuguese, who have held it almost 500 years. But Portugal's own rebellion at home, when leftist army officers overthrew their government last April and decided to give up Mozambique, surprised the Frelimo black guerrillas, whom the Portuguese had been fighting for 10 years.

Today, no one in this 1,500-mile-long, predominantly tropical country lying along the Indian Ocean knows precisely who or what Frelimo is or will do or what will happen on June 25 or thereafter.

There will be freedom celebrations here, on the plateau and in the jungle villages and coastal towns, and in the capital of Lourenço Marques — celebrations arranged by Frelimo's "dynamic committees," now busily propagandizing its estimated 9 million blacks.

Frelimo leader Samorro Moises Machel and his top aides are expected to arrive in Lourenço Marques from neighboring Tanzania to assume their one-party, far-left rulership of this country. Almost certainly, Mr. Machel will be independent Mozambique's first president.

There will be singing and black cries of exultation and Portuguese tears as Portugal's flag is hauled down and Frelimo's green, white, yellow, red and black flag is hoisted, a new national anthem is played and a new black state is born.

"It will all go well, no trouble," promised a happily smiling Frelimo member in Lourenço Marques, his white teeth gleaming in a face adorned with the short, curly Machel-type beard many of his "comrades," as they call each other, are affecting.

"There will be some pillaging and looting," a worried young white Portuguese, who grows oranges south of Lourenço Marques, predicted. "To the blacks here, independence means freedom to kill whites, to take their possessions and to stop working. But then it will settle down. I shall stay."

"There will be trouble, but more from the 'white Frelimos,' the white turncoats who have joined the blacks, the whites who gave the fascist salute yesterday but now give the Frelimo closed-fist salute," a merchant here said, adding, "I am leaving Mozambique before June 25."

From Lourenço Marques north along the Indian Ocean to the Tanzanian border and inland along mountainous frontiers with Malawi, Rhodesia, Swaziland and South Africa, Frelimo will face vast problems in this hot, 300,000-square-mile state.

Probably 80 per cent of Mozambique's largely animist blacks are illiterate. About two-thirds of the land is nonarable. The average black Mozambiquan's annual income is less than $300. Tsetse flies ravage the gaunt cattle. An estimated one-third of the 200,000 Portuguese who were here last April have gone to Portugal, Brazil, South Africa or elsewhere, leaving scores of empty apartments and homes throughout this country. The departing Portuguese included doctors, professors and administrative specialists for whom there are as yet no Frelimo replacements.

© Los Angeles Times.

Lebanon Reports Artillery Drives Back Israeli Unit

BEIRUT, March 31 (UPI).—A military communiqué said Lebanese artillery fire repelled an Israeli commando unit that crossed the border twice today to plant mines.

The communiqué said the Israeli force, which was estimated at 20 soldiers, crossed 50 yards into Lebanon near the village of Al-Bustan in the Tyre region.

"Our gunners opened concentrated fire and an ambulance was seen rushing to the enemy force." The communiqué said the Israeli patrol later withdrew under artillery cover.

Israel Reports Firing

TEL AVIV, March 31 (Reuters).—Several artillery shells were fired from Lebanon today at civilians working on a security fence near the border settlement of Adamit, Israeli military sources said. There were no injuries and fire was returned, they added.

The sources denied that Israeli soldiers twice entered Lebanese territory.

Jewish Graves Vandalized

FRANKFURT, March 31 (UPI).—Vandals smeared anti-Jewish slogans and swastikas on almost 300 graves during the Easter weekend in three of the city's Jewish cemeteries, police said today.

BELGIUM

Industrious, Flamboyant, Little-Seen Architecture

By Jan Sjöby

BRUSSELS (IHT).—The inhabitants of the nine provinces of the "Southern Lowlands," since the 1830 revolution better known as Belgians, have perhaps been Europe's most industrious and flamboyant builders, in styles ranging from Roman to Romanesque, Gothic to Renaissance, baroque to rococo, neoclassic to art nouveau to latter-day glass-and-concrete.

Belgium's national Year of Cathedrals and City Halls was officially opened last week with ceremonies in the cathedral of Sts. Michel and Gudule in Brussels and the nearby City Hall in the Grand' Place. Attending were Léo Josef Cardinal Suenens and Albert, Prince of Liège.

"We have so many treasures to show the world," said Jean Gyory, spokesman for the Ministry of Communications. "Art historians and aestheticians know about them, of course, but we feel that our sacred and secular architecture don't *really* get the full attention they deserve by the average traveler. He doesn't generally realize that sheer poetry in the form of chiseled stone, glazed masonry, stained glass, carved oak; embossed gold and silver set with precious stones; iron work, cast or wrought; paintings and tapestries can be found in many or most of our off-the-beaten-track towns and villages. These treasures belong to Belgians but we believe we have a moral obligation to share our aesthetic pleasures with the rest of the world."

Quick Look

A casual visitor to Belgium takes a quick look at the Grand' Place and its towering City Hall, proceeding uphill to the Cathedral of Sts. Michel and Gudule. If time permits, he may take a look at the famous cathedrals of Antwerp, Tournai and Tongeren, the latter two cities believed to be the oldest in the Southern Lowlands.

Travelers breezing through on the superhighways from, say, Amsterdam to Paris or from Ostend to Cologne or Bonn, tend to forget all about the Churches of Our Lady in tiny towns such as Lissewege, Damme and Dendermonde.

The latter also sports a magnificent city hall, believed to be the oldest such edifice in Belgium.

They tend to bypass the City Hall in Oudenaarde. The council chamber contains, among other things, a magnificent Moorish ebony cupboard, loaded with secret compartments and featuring a mirrored center cabinet, showing the full glory of the mosque (later cathedral) of Cordoba. Faithful copies of the elaborate entrance to the chamber—the center gate reserved for the mayor and the aldermen, the side doors for the clerks—may be seen, however, at the Louvre and the Victoria and Albert Museum.

They are likely to miss Mechelen (Malines in French), halfway between Brussels and Antwerp, with its City Hall and the Cathedral of St. Rombout, the Mecca for carillon fans around the world and once termed by French Marshal Vauban as "the 8th wonder of the world," noting that the foundations of the 322-foot tower—housing the 39-ton carillon—go down 6,824 feet below the ground.

Heavy Bombings

A casual visitor may never realize that the five-towered Cathedral of Tournai—which survived the heavy bombings of 1940—houses masterpieces such as Rubens's "Purgatory" and Jordaens's "Crucifixion."

He may not observe that recent archaeological excavations in the partially destroyed, partially rebuilt, collegiate church of St. Gertrude in Nivelles has uncovered at least two previous churches, the oldest, a few floors below the level of the present church containing the graves of St. Gertrude (626-659), the founder of the Nivelles religious community; Hemeltrude, first wife of Charlemagne; and Ermentrude, granddaughter of Hugh Capet.

The central tower of the Nivelles church, incidentally, was originally built in Romanesque style and later rebuilt in soaring Gothic. It was completely destroyed by German bombs during the 1940 blitz and the Nivellois have been arguing ever since the 1944 Liberation whether to rebuild it in original Romanesque or in Gothic. It became, indeed, a major issue in the tiny Brabant town, and late last year a public referendum was held to decide the question. About 61 per cent of the electorate turned up at the polls, 4,022 voting for Romanesque, 2,742 for Gothic (mainly elderly people who nostalgically remembered the Gothic spire from their younger days) and 115 for no tower whatsoever.

Many of the religious edifices in the Lowlands were looted and desecrated by the soldiers of the French Revolution in the late 1700s, who carried off what could be possibly carried off by a reasonably muscular man. Others were destroyed by artillery fire or heavy bombings during World Wars I and II.

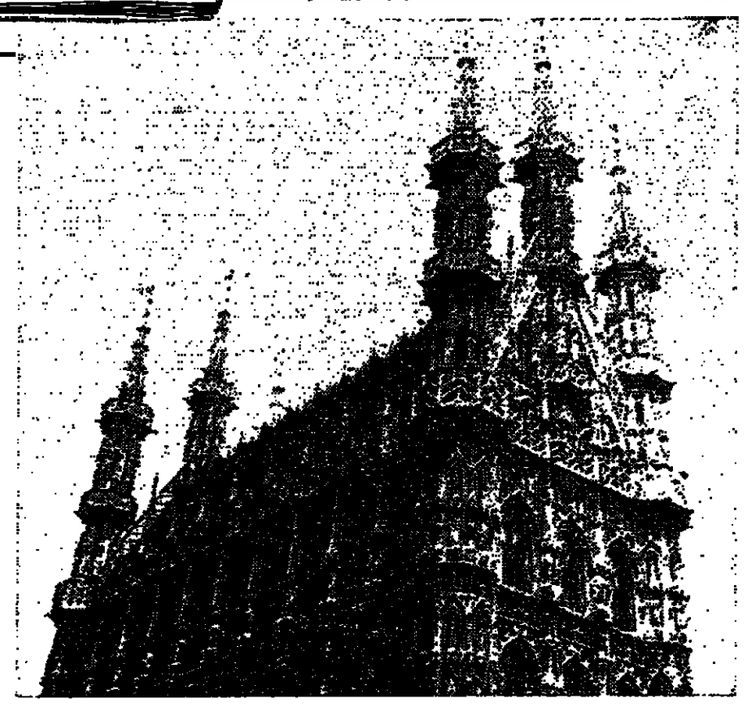
A Museum

"We in Zoutleeuw were particularly fortunate," explained the vicar of the Church of St. Léonard. "The iconoclasts of the 1500s seemed to have forgotten about our edifice, and the *sans culottes* of the French revolutionary army bypassed us. Our church is indeed a museum of medieval ecclesiastic arts and crafts."

The Belgian National Tourist Office has prepared a 654-page book, listing about 70 secular edifices, and some 300 sacred in 170 cities, towns and villages throughout the country. The volumes, available in four languages (French, Dutch, English and German), are printed in limited editions and are available only to scholars and writers with a special interest in Belgian art and architecture. It is not recommended reading for a casual traveler.

For the general public, a 40-page booklet has been prepared (also in four languages), available free of charge from the Belgian National Tourist Offices in Brussels and abroad.

In connection with the "Year of Cathedrals and City Halls" a number of special events— exhibitions, concerts, processions, sound-and-light shows, thematic festivals and guided tours—will be arranged throughout the country.



The City Hall at Leuven, Belgium.

ENGLAND:

Example of the Best Way to Film an Opera

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, March 31 (IHT).—BBC-TV returned to the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, Saturday night after an absence of five years and demonstrated more convincingly than it has ever been demonstrated before that the best way to film an opera is to shoot an actual performance in an opera house.

In some way, indeed, John Vernon's "Presentation" of the Royal Opera's new "Un Ballo in Maschera" was both more enjoyable and more rewarding than it was at the opening two months ago. One was aware, at first, of the old problem of contracting a stage spectacle to the dimensions of a small screen, the problem, for the listener and viewer, of reconciling what he hears from the box and sees on the screen with what he knows to be audible and visible in the house. But so intelligent and discreet was the management of the cameras, and so knowledgeable and shrewd the monitor's selection of what should be brought to the viewer's attention, that in the end one had the impression of being in the house without the perceptional disadvantages inherent in the distance between stall and stage.

Verdi's "Un Ballo in Maschera" proved to be either a wise or a lucky choice, or both, and not just because this is one of the Royal Opera's finest new productions, with as fine a cast as could be assembled anywhere in the world today. The opera itself turned out to be ideally suited to film projection. It has a strong story line, carrying distinctive and believable characters from setting to denouement with almost no digression. The words, consequently, are more important than in many operas, "Il Trovatore," for example, and it was far easier to follow them, because of the reduced distance, than in the opera house. Subtitles, not too many, and well chosen, contributed to intelligibility.

The principals—Placido Domingo, Katia Ricciarelli, Piero Cappuccilli and Elizabeth Bainbridge—all sang as well as they had on opening night and Ricciarelli sang considerably better. Domingo, especially, was in refulgent voice. Robin Ray, in his introductory remarks, called him "probably the greatest tenor in the world today." One was tempted to venture that "probably" was a superfluous qualification.

A single two-minute interval was a blessing to those accustomed to Covent Garden's intervals of 25 minutes and more, and with no crowding at the bar.

At National Symphony

Rostropovich Accepts U.S. Conducting Post

By Paul Hume

WASHINGTON, March 31 (WP).—Mstislav Rostropovich, the Russian cellist, has accepted the post of music director and conductor of the National Symphony Orchestra, beginning with the season of 1977-78. He will succeed Antal Dorati, who may remain associated with the orchestra as "principal" guest conductor.

The appointment, for two years, of Rostropovich comes six months after he and his wife, soprano Galina Vishnevskaya, and their two daughters left Moscow to protest the Soviet Union's lack of artistic freedom. Vishnevskaya was, until restricted by Russian officials, the leading soprano of Moscow's Bolshoi Opera.

Rostropovich has not said that he intends to remain in permanent exile from the Soviet Union. However, last October in West Germany, he said that he would return to Russia only if granted unlimited freedom to perform.

Turned 48

Rostropovich, who turned 48 last Thursday, made his American conducting debut with the National Symphony on March 5, scoring a triumph. Informal conversations which had been going on prior to that time soon turned to formal negotiations which reached a successful conclusion Friday.

With his accession to the post of conductor of the National Symphony, Rostropovich will become the first musician of this century to move directly from the solo spotlight to the conducting podium.

David Lloyd Kreeger, president of the National Symphony Association, said in a written statement, "The entire board of the National Symphony, as well as the members of the orchestra, are thrilled that our negotiations came to a satisfactory conclusion. We believe that under the inspired leadership of Maestro Rostropovich the National Symphony—led so brilliantly for the past five years by Antal Dorati—will take its place among the top two or three greatest orchestras of the world.

Appropriate Successor

"The overwhelming response to Rostropovich's American conducting debut here in Washington by the critics, the public and the orchestra made it clear to the board of directors that this is an entirely appropriate successor when Maestro Dorati retires as music director."

In a statement from Stockholm, where he was guest conducting, Dorati said that he welcomed the idea of Rostropovich taking over the National Symphony at the end of his contract, for which he had been offered an extension through 1977-78. Dorati also is conductor of London's Royal Philharmonic Orchestra.

Rostropovich will continue to play the cello along with his conducting. But last week in Philadelphia he told an interviewer, "From now on, I want to be a conductor most of all."

Poles, Pakistanis In Film Exchange

KARACHI, March 31 (Reuters).—Poland will help Pakistan to set up a film academy, the head of a four-man Polish film delegation said before leaving here today for Warsaw.

Victor Bodzynski, vice-chancellor of the Polish State Academic Film School, said at the end of a week's visit that his country would help to train Pakistanis in film, theater and television work. Both countries would also exchange films and hold film festivals.

Sculpture Exhibition

PARIS, March 31 (IHT).—An exhibition of 18 pieces of sculpture by the Dutch artist Kees Verkade is opening Wednesday at the Weil Gallery, 26 Avenue Matignon, Paris 8. The show will run for two weeks.

19 Die Trying To Ape Feats in 'Deliverance'

WALHALLA, S.C., March 31 (UPI).—Nineteen persons have died on the Chattooga River trying to match the canoe feats of the movie "Deliverance," which was filmed there, and the U.S. Forest Service is trying to stop the deaths.

Forest Ranger Bill Craig said that the movie has been a major source of annoyance to residents along the river, which separates Georgia from South Carolina.

"It attracted a bunch of people that felt they had to test themselves against the river," he said. "People just do not realize how rugged the river is."

"The river has 6-to-8-foot straight drops," he said, "which I don't think I'll ever be competent enough to take in a canoe."

Residents who have fished, swum and boated in the river all their lives are annoyed by the Forest Service plan to limit access to the Chattooga, which Congress has designated one of America's seven "wild and scenic rivers."

The Forest Service has imposed strict regulations in an attempt to cut down the deaths and injuries on the river. All persons must wear lifejackets and persons in kayak-type craft must wear helmets to protect their heads in case they roll over.

Science Fiction Title Is Subject of Suit

LOS ANGELES, March 31 (Reuters).—Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer has sued England's Associated Television Co. and the Independent Television Corp. of Maryland for $1 million.

The suit, filed in superior court here, alleged the two companies were planning a television science fiction series called "Space: 1999" and that the title misappropriated property rights because it was similar to M-G-M's award-winning film "2001: a Space Odyssey."

M-G-M said that it had spent $8 million advertising the film and planned to make a television series based on it.

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71½	46½	AbbLab 1.44	7	123	71⅝	69⅝	69⅝—	⅜
45⅞	33¾	ACFIn 2.60	8	15	41⅜	41⅛	41⅛—	⅜
10⅝	7	AcmeClv .50	6	19	8½	8¼	8⅜—	⅜
3⅞	1¾	AdmDg .04e	8	33	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
10¼	7¾	AdmEx .77e		50	9⅛	9	9⅛	
3⅜	2⅛	Adms Millis		2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
8	3¾	Addressog		130	6⅝	6¼	6½—	¼
9¾	7¼	Advinv .26e		34	9⅞	9	9⅞+	⅝
26½	20	AetnaLf 1.08	8	136	24	23⅝	24 +	⅛
39¾	31	AetnaLf pf 2		5	36	35	36 +	¼
7	4⅞	Aguirre Co	8	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	¼
10⅛	6⅞	Ahmans .20	6	14	9¾	9⅛	9½—	¼
3	1⅛	Aileen Inc	6	56	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
69¾	44¾	AirPrd .20b	9	229	67⅞	65¾	66 —	1⅝
15¾	10½	Aircoinc .90	5	179	15¼	14¾	15⅛+	⅜
2	1	AJ Industris		3	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
13¾	10½	Akzona 1.20	5	14	13½	13¼	13⅜+	⅛
13	7⅞	Ala Gas 1.18	7	13	11½	11⅜	11½+	⅛
94½	78	AlaP pf9.44		z30	91	91	91 —	½
84½	69½	AlaP pf8.28		z10	81	81	81 +	1½
14¼	9	Alaska Intrs	12	33	13¾	13⅛	13½—	⅜
19⅝	13⅞	Albanyin .60	6	11	17⅞	17¾	17¾—	⅛
7⅛	4⅝	AlbertoC .36	9	25	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	⅛
14⅞	12¼	Alberisn .60	8	19	14¼	14	14⅛+	⅛
22½	18⅞	AlcanAl 1.20	5	403	21⅜	21	21 —	½
10¾	7½	AlcoStd .48	4	65	10⅛	9⅝	9¾—	⅛
26¼	15¼	AlconLb .24	24	38	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛—	⅜
5½	2½	Alexdrs .16e		823	4⅞	4⅜	4⅝—	⅛
6⅛	3⅜	Alison Mfg	8	52	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
9	6⅞	AllegCp .45e	3	111	9¾	8⅞	9¼+	1¼
26⅞	20⅝	AlgLud 1.80	3	29	24¾	24⅜	24½+	¼
36⅞	31⅞	AlgLud pf 3		2	35⅝	35¼	35⅝+	⅝
18¼	12⅞	AllgPw 1.52	9	155	15½	14¾	15⅛+	⅜
7	4⅛	AllenGrp .40	5	18	6⅝	6⅛	6½—	½
38¼	27	AlldCh 1.80	7	184	37½	36⅝	36⅞	
13⅞	8¾	AlldMnt .54	8	47	13¼	13	13 —	⅛
15⅞	12½	AlldProd 1	4	18	14¾	14⅛	14½+	⅛
28½	15⅝	AlldStr 1.50	6	35	28⅝	28½	28⅝	
4	2⅛	Alld Supmkt		126	3⅜	3½	3⅝—	⅛
10¼	6⅛	AllisChal .26	5	37	9⅛	9	9⅛—	⅛
8	5⅞	AllrtAut .56	7	12	7⅜	7	7⅜+	¼
10⅞	7⅜	Alpha Pl .72	4	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
41	27⅛	Alcoa 1.34	7	303	37⅞	37⅛	37¼—	¼
39⅞	26⅜	AmalgSug 3	3	68	40½	39⅜	40⅜+	⅛
41¾	28¾	Amax 1.75	7	89	41⅞	40⅝	41 —	⅜
101¼	77	Amax pf5.25		4	102	100	100 —	1¾
12⅛	6	AMBAC .50	5	113	10⅝	9¾	10½+	⅛
5⅛	3	Amcord .24	5	75	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
18⅞	13½	Amerce 1.30	3	12	17½	17	17 —	¾
22⅜	15⅛	A Hess .30b	3	103	17	16¾	17	
54⅝	42¼	A Hes pf3.50		39	49¼	47⅞	48½—	½
14⅞	7⅞	AAirFlit .44	10	38	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Am Airlin	13	334	9⅝	8⅞	9¼+	⅜
8	3¼	A Baker .20		10	7¾	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
40	30½	A Brnds 2.48	7	79	38⅞	38¼	38¼—	¼
21½	13⅛	AmBdcst .80	7	231	20⅜	19¾	19⅞—	1⅛
9⅛	5	AmBldM .36	6	9	7¾	7¾	7¾—	
34½	27⅛	A Can 2.20a	6	89	33⅜	32⅞	33¼+	⅛
23¼	18¾	A Can pf1.75		15	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	
3⅛	1½	AmCan Mfg		13	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝—	¼
18¼	13¾	A Chain 1.20	5	9	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	
27½	20⅛	A Cyan 1.50	8	239	25⅞	25⅛	25⅛—	⅜
13	8¼	AmDist .12p	25	3	9	9	9	
28	16⅛	A DisTel .52	14	219	29½	28⅝	28⅞+	1⅞
4⅜	2¼	AmDualVr		18	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
13	11	ADul pf.84a		8	12	11⅞	12 +	⅛
19⅝	14¾	AmElPw 2	8	1172	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	
6⅛	3⅞	AFamily .24	4	23	6	5⅝	5⅞+	¼
5¼	3⅛	AmFin .20	14	6	5	4⅞	4⅞—	¼
14¾	11¾	AmF pf1.50		z140	13¾	13⅛	13⅛	
24¾	20⅞	AGIBd 1.98e		55	23¼	22¾	23 +	½
17¼	14⅝	AGenCv 1.32		15	16⅛	15¾	16 —	⅛
11⅞	9	A Gnins .60	5	129	10¼	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
22	17⅞	A Gin pf1.80		48	20⅞	20⅛	20⅜—	⅛
11⅛	8⅝	AmHoist .70	5	38	10⅞	10½	10⅞+	⅛
40⅛	27¼	A Home .88	27	596	39	38⅛	38½—	¼
177¾	128	A Home pf 2		2	171½	171½	171½+	7½
35	25⅞	AmHosp .30	24	207	31½	31¼	31¼	
3⅞	1⅞	Am Invest		30	3¼	3	3¼	
6⅞	3½	A Medicl .12	7	93	6⅛	6	6	
5⅛	1¾	A Medicorp	5	264	4⅞	4	4 —	⅜
6⅞	3⅝	Am Motors	13	279	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
38¼	35	ANatGs 2.54	7	103	36½	36¼	36½+	⅜
6⅞	3⅛	Am Seating	23	4	6⅛	6	6	
11¼	5⅜	AmShip .68b	123	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
17¼	13⅝	A Smelt 1.50	4	105	17½	17⅛	17¼—	⅛
13⅞	8⅛	AmStand .80	5	84	13	12¾	12¾—	¼
54⅞	47⅞	A Std pf4.75		11	54⅞	54⅝	54⅝+	⅛
9⅞	6	AmSterll .28	13	94	8⅞	8½	8½—	¼
39	24⅞	AmStores 2	4	88	37⅛	35½	35⅞—	1⅛
2⅛	7-16	AT&T wt		1395	1⅛	1	1⅛	
51¾	44⅞	AmT&T 3.40	10	729	50	49⅞	49⅞—	⅛
55⅝	49	AmT&T pf 4		73	53⅞	53⅜	53⅜—	⅛
45¾	40½	ATT pfB3.74		95	44	43⅞	44	
46	39¼	ATT pfA3.64		47	43⅝	43⅜	43½—	⅛
9⅞	8⅛	AWatWk .64	5	25	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
16½	14	AW4.1pf 1.43		z430	14⅞	14½	14½—	⅛
13⅛	8½	Ameron .90	5	45	14¼	13	14⅛+	1⅛
5	2⅝	AmesD .10e	4	3	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
15	10⅝	Ametek 1	7	56	15	14½	14⅝—	⅛
16⅞	9⅝	AMF In 1.24	18	188	16	15⅝	16 +	¼
22	15⅝	Amfac Inc 1	4	20	20⅞	20¼	20¼—	1⅛
36¼	22¼	AMP Inc .37	25	142	33½	32¾	32⅞—	⅜
8¼	6⅜	Ampco .40a	3	4	8¼	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
5⅜	2⅝	Ampex Corp	5	128	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	
4⅛	1¾	Amrep Corp	5	23	3	2⅞	2⅞	
31⅞	29½	Amstar 2.40	5	2 48	29	28⅞	28⅞—	¼
8⅜	7⅞	Amstr pf.68		14	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
51⅜	35¾	Amsted 3.20	6	47	51⅜	50⅝	50⅝—	⅛
7⅞	5⅜	Amtel .32	4	21	7⅞	7	7 —	⅜
18⅛	13½	Anacon 1.20	4	146	17¾	17½	17⅝+	¼
17⅞	14	AnchrH 1.20	7	7	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
25½	20¼	AnderClay 1	5	8	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝—	⅜
7⅛	4⅛	Angelica .12	8	57	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
18⅛	13⅞	AnsulCo .62t	4	25	16	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
11¼	9⅜	Apache .50	5	49	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛+	⅛
12⅛	9½	ApcoOil .49t	4	10	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	
2⅛	11-16	Apeco Corp		59	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
15¼	9¼	APL Corp 1	5	19	14	13⅞	13⅞+	⅛
2⅛	1⅝	Appild Mag		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
85	46¼	ARA Sv 1.46	14	28	77½	77	77 —	1

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
9¼	6⅝	ArcataN .36	6	31	9⅛	8¾	8¾—	¼
23½	20	ArcatN pf 2		1	23¼	23¼	23¼	
23⅜	16½	ArchrD .25b	12	70	22⅝	22	22 —	½
2⅛	1⅜	Arctic Entr		1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
4⅛	2¼	Aristar	108	63	3½	3⅜	3¼	
14⅞	11⅞	ArizPSv 1.36	6	162	13⅞	13½	13⅝+	⅛
6⅛	4⅞	ArkBest .44		16	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
25⅞	20⅞	ArkLGs 1.70	7	7	24⅞	24¼	24¼	
2¾	1⅜	Arlen RltyD		89	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜+	⅛
7	5⅜	Armada Cp	5	8	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛+	¼
30¾	23	Armco 1.60a	4	312	30⅝	29¾	29⅞—	⅛
28¾	23¾	Arm pf 2.10		12	28⅝	28	28 —	⅜
53	43½	Armr pf4.75		z60	50	50	50	
25¼	20¼	ArmstCk .92	17	114	25⅛	24⅝	25	
17⅛	11⅛	Armst Rub	5	30	12½	12	12¼+	½
13	10⅛	AroCorp 1	5	12	12½	12	12 —	⅜
8¾	5⅜	Arvin .39r	10	15	7⅜	7¼	7⅜—	⅛
83⅞	62½	ASA Lt 1.40		92	78⅝	76½	78⅝+	1⅝
21	16½	AshlOil 1.50	4	60	19¼	18⅞	19⅛+	⅛
40	35¼	AshlO pf2.40		1	37½	37½	37½—	2½
28	18¾	AsdDrG 1.40	8	272	26	25¾	25⅞—	⅜
22½	17¾	AsdSpg 1.40	6	3	20¼	20¼	20¼—	¼
9⅞	5⅛	Athlone .40	4	265	9	8⅝	8⅞	
5⅝	2½	Atlco 1.50e	7	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
17¾	12⅞	AtlCyEl 1.50	6	48	15⅞	15¼	15½+	⅛
62	58¼	AtlCE pf5.87		1	62	62	62	
95	75½	AtlRich 2.50	10	260	82⅝	81⅞	81⅝	
159	129	AtlRch pf 3		1	137¾	137¾	137¾+	¼
61½	52	AtlRc pf2.80		51	56⅝	56	56⅛+	½
2½	1⅛	Atlas Corp		49	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
7⅜	3⅜	ATO Inc .20	5	30	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	¼
49¾	27¼	AutDat .20e	27	57	48¾	47⅝	47⅝—	1
4⅛	1¾	Autom Ind	6	34	4⅛	4	4⅛	
5⅜	2⅞	Avco Corp		164	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
15-16	⅜	Avco Cp wt		46	¾	11-16	¾	
17	9¾	AvcoCp pf		23	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞—	¼
32⅜	21¾	AveryPd .30	18	105	27½	26⅞	27½—	½
8⅛	5⅛	Avis Inc	11	45	7⅞	7	7 +	⅛
7⅜	4⅜	Avnetinc .34	3	87	7	6⅞	6⅞—	¼
40⅞	27⅞	AvonPd 1.48	19	345	38⅛	37¼	37¼—	⅜
16⅝	13	Aztec OilGs	11	12	13¾	13½	13½	
B								
19⅝	13½	BabckW .80	6	78	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	
7⅜	3	Bache .10e		106	6⅛	5¾	5⅞—	⅜
8⅝	4½	Bakerln .20	8	154	7⅞	7⅛	7½—	⅛
38⅞	32	BakerOil .37	19	136	38⅛	37⅜	37⅜—	¼
8⅜	6⅛	BaldDH .48a	4	14	7⅛	7¼	7¼—	¼
17⅛	11⅞	Ball Cp .60	8	15	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
19¾	15½	BalGE 1.96	7	153	19	18½	18⅝—	¼
53½	45¾	Balt pfB4.50		z10	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛+	⅛
17¼	11½	BanCal 1.34	11	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
36½	25½	Bandag Inc	25	42	33½	33	33⅛—	½
6	2⅜	Bangr Punt		48	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
11⅜	7⅛	BanP pf1.25		1	10¼	10¼	10¼+	⅜
31⅜	24½	BkofNY 2.20	5	10	38¼	30	30¼+	¼
13⅜	9½	Bk of Va .88	5	14	11½	11½	11½—	⅛
42	31⅜	BankTr 3	5	77	36⅞	34½	34½—	1⅝
22⅜	19½	BarbOil .88e		5	19⅜	19¼	19¼—	⅛
17⅜	11¼	BardCR .20	16	42	16¼	16	16⅛—	⅛
4⅛	1⅜	Barnett Mfg		12	3⅜	3½	3⅜+	⅛
9⅜	6⅜	Basicinc .60	4	9	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝—	⅛
19⅜	14½	BatesMf .20	2	74	19	18¼	18⅝—	⅜
24¼	18⅝	Bate Mf pf 1		35	23⅜	23	23 —	⅜
12⅛	4½	Bathind .40	136	238	10	9⅝	9½—	⅛
28½	21⅜	BauschL .60	12	124	26⅝	25⅞	25⅞+	⅛
45¾	31½	BaxtLab .19	37	131	45⅝	44⅞	45 +	⅜
18	14½	BaySfG 1.80	6	26	16	15⅞	16 +	⅜
24	14⅝	Bearing .32	11	22	23½	23¼	23⅜—	⅛
21½	14⅛	BeatFds .72	12	556	20⅝	19⅝	20⅝+	1
35	17⅞	Beckmn .50	14	54	32⅜	31⅜	31½—	⅞
37½	28	BectDick .40	21	103	37¾	36½	37½+	⅝
11	6⅞	BeechA .60b	6	148	11	10¾	10⅞+	⅛
22⅜	15	Beker .28	5	131	21⅞	21⅛	21¼—	½
15⅛	11¼	BelcoPet .60	2	14	14½	13⅞	14⅛—	⅜
6¼	5⅛	BeldHe .38b	6	14	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
17⅛	10⅛	Bell How .84	5	149	15¼	14	14⅛—	1
18	13⅞	BemisCo 1b	4	17	15	14¾	14⅞—	⅛
34½	21¾	Bendix 1.80	7	214	32½	32	32⅜+	⅜
19⅞	14⅛	BenfiCp 1.25	5	352	17½	16½	16½—	1¼
81¾	72¾	Benef pf5.50		1	80	80	80 +	2¼
48	37⅛	Benef pf4.50		z50	46	46	46 +	⅛
51¾	38	Benef pf4.30		6	49¼	48⅜	49⅛+	½
27⅛	21½	Bnfl 5pf 2.50		z430	26	25½	26 +	½
7⅞	3¾	BenfStd Mtg		5	5⅛	5	5⅛+	¼
3⅞	2⅛	BengtB .07e	8	135	3⅜	3¼	3¼—	⅛
5	2⅛	Berkey Pho		80	4⅛	4	4⅛	
7⅛	2⅝	Best Prod	10	244	8¼	7⅞	8 +	⅜
35	24¾	BethStl 2a	4	404	34¾	34⅛	34½—	¼
43½	35⅜	BigThre .48	18	35	42⅞	42	42⅛+	⅛
33¼	20⅞	BlackDr .40	28	183	31½	31	31⅛—	⅜
5⅛	3⅞	BlairJhn .48	15	11	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	
13⅝	10¼	BlisLau 1.16	4	11	13¼	13⅛	13¼+	⅛
16½	10⅝	BlockHR .40	10	2265	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
24⅛	12½	BlueBell .80	7	173	24½	24	24⅛+	⅛
2⅜	1⅝	Bobbie Brks		44	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
22⅝	15⅝	Boeing .80	6	249	21⅝	20½	20⅞—	⅝
18⅞	10½	BoiseCas .50	5	229	17⅞	17⅛	17¼+	⅛
22	15⅜	BkMont 1.50	6	6	20¼	20¼	20¼—	¼
24⅞	20½	Borden 1.30	9	262	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
17⅞	13⅝	BorWar 1.35	6	55	17	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
2⅞	1¼	Bormans	6	42	2½	2¼	2½+	⅛
20⅜	15½	BosEd 2.44	8	51	19⅞	19½	19⅝+	⅛
8¼	5	Brainff .20e	6	322	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	
43½	36½	BriggS 1.68a	12	23	40½	40	40½+	¼
63⅞	46½	BristMy 1.60	16	x303	59⅝	58⅝	58⅝—	⅞
39½	33	BristM pf 2		14	38½	37	37¼—	1⅝
10⅝	4½	BritPet .48e	3	x37	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞+	⅛
16⅝	12¼	Brkwy Gls 1	6	15	16	15½	15½—	⅛
17	11⅞	BklyUG 1.72	7	11	16⅛	16¼	16⅜+	⅜
11⅜	9½	Brown Co	3	2	10⅜	10¾	10¾—	⅛
19⅜	13½	BrwnGp 1.60	9	34	18	17¼	17¼—	⅜
7⅜	4⅝	BwnShrp .20	5	16	7¼	6⅞	7⅛+	⅛
8½	5	BrwnFer .20	7	44	7	6¾	6¾	
14⅛	9	Brunswk .40	6	343	13⅝	12⅞	13⅝+	⅛
14⅝	9¼	BrushW .40	5	10	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	¼
7	3½	BT Mt 1.15e		145	7	6½	6⅝+	⅛
38⅛	28	BucyErie 1	14	125	33¼	32¾	33¼+	¾
10¼	7⅛	BuddCo .80	6	15	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜—	⅛

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4¼	2⅝	Budtind .22t	5	7	3½	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
17	12	BuffFor 1.20	15	5	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛+	⅞
9⅝	7	BulovaW .70	6	36	8⅞	8½	8⅝+	½
22⅞	19¾	BunkHil 1.92		20	20½	19¾	19⅞—	⅜
7½	3¼	BunkrRa .40	9	65	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝+	¼
14¼	9⅝	Bunkr pf1.50		10	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜+	⅞
24¼	14⅞	Burlind 1.20	8	215	23⅝	23¼	23½—	¼
42⅞	34⅝	BurlNor 1.70	5	130	35⅝	34⅞	35 —	½
7½	6⅝	BurlNo pf.55		9	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
21½	11⅞	Burndy .78	7	19	19½	19¼	19⅜—	⅛
96¼	61⅛	Burrghs .40	25	249	91	89¼	91 +	⅝
C								
5⅛	3⅝	CabCb For	3	11	4½	4⅜	4½	
21	15⅞	Cabot Cp .92	4	31	18	17¼	17⅞—	1⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Cadence Ind		54	3⅝	3¼	3⅝+	⅛
4⅞	2⅛	Caesars Wrl	6	67	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
4⅞	2⅛	Cal Financ		26	4	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
15⅜	13⅝	CalP Ut 1.52	7	6	14⅞	14	14⅝+	⅛
13⅛	7½	Callahn .15r	9	92	12	11½	11½—	½
3⅜	1⅝	Camm Brn		39	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
36¾	28⅞	CamRL .60a	19	152	33½	32⅞	33⅜+	½
33⅞	27⅝	CamSp 1.24	12	31	31⅝	31	31 —	¼
17⅜	13⅜	CdnPac .86e	6	13	16	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
38⅛	22	CapCit Com	13	23	37	36¼	36⅝+	⅜
26⅝	22⅜	Cap Hold .34	14	147	23⅛	22⅞	23 —	⅛
3¼	1⅞	Capit Mtg		5	3	3	3	
37⅞	28¼	Carbor 1.70	5	4	34¼	34	34¼+	¼
2⅞	2	Carling OKe		7	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
14⅝	10¼	Carlisle .88	4	4	12¾	12½	12½—	⅛
6¼	4⅝	CaroFrg .40	7	5	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
17	11	CaroPw 1.60	7	215	15⅝	15¼	15⅜+	⅛
22½	15⅞	CarTe 1.60	4	21	20⅝	20½	20½—	¼
12⅝	6⅞	CarrCp .52	32	150	12½	12⅛	12¼+	⅛
30	28	Carr pf2.25		z10	29	29	29	
12	10⅝	CarrGn .57e		6	11½	10⅝	10⅝—	⅝
24⅛	13¼	Cart Hwl .80	11	65	24⅛	23¾	24	
41¼	24¾	CartHw pf 2		3	40½	40¼	40½—	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	CartWall .40	9	43	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
9⅛	6⅛	CascNGs .92	36	19	8½	8⅛	8¼+	⅛
16⅛	13¼	CastlCk .80b	6	36	15⅝	15¼	15¼	
69⅞	48	CaterTr 1.80	16	225	66	65⅛	65⅞+	⅛
46⅝	28⅝	CBS 1.46	12	623	45⅝	44½	45 —	1⅝
31¾	20½	CBS pf 1		1	32¼	32⅛	32¼+	⅜
1⅜	⅞	CCI Corp		31	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
16	11⅝	Ceco Cp 1.15	5	10	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
31⅜	25⅞	Celanse 2.80	4	92	29⅝	29	29	
7⅛	3½	Cencoinc .20		124	5⅜	5¼	5¼—	⅛
10⅛	5	Centex .12	15	98	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	
17	12½	CenHud 1.72	8	46	17½	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
16	11¾	CenIlLt 1.60	8	42	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝+	⅛
29½	25¼	CnILt pf2.87		z740	26⅞	26½	26⅞+	⅜
13½	9⅝	CenIlPS 1.20	8	43	11⅞	11¾	11¾	
17¾	14⅜	CenLaE 1.38	7	31	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
17	14⅛	CenSoW 1.16	9	167	15⅝	15	15 —	⅛
14⅝	10	CenSoya .60	9	84	13⅛	12⅝	12⅞—	⅛
20½	16½	CenTel 1.12	9	358	19¼	19	19⅛—	⅛
16½	6½	Centrn Dat	9	77	15½	15	15⅛+	⅛
15	11⅝	Cerro 1.20	7	43	14½	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
10¾	6¾	Cert-teed .60		29	10⅝	10⅛	10¼+	⅛
17½	11½	CessnaAir 1	6	146	16⅝	15¼	15⅛+	⅛
17⅝	10⅝	Champint 1	5	149	15⅝	14¾	15⅝+	⅜
58½	46	Chml pf5.50		z20	59	59	59 +	2½
18¼	12⅞	Chml pf1.20		53	16½	15⅞	16½—	¼
12⅛	9	ChamSp .60	9	105	11⅝	11¼	11⅜—	⅛
23⅝	7¾	Chance .60	13	17	20¾	20½	20⅝—	⅛
34⅞	17¼	ChartCo .40e	3	67	30½	29¼	29½—	1
25¼	18¾	Chartr NY 2	5	41	23½	23	23 —	⅜
9⅝	7⅛	ChaseFd .60		22	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜+	⅛
38½	26½	ChaseM 2.20	6	344	32⅞	31⅜	31⅞—	⅜
8⅜	4½	ChasT 1.73e		290	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
7	5⅛	Chelsea .40	2	33	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
31¼	22⅛	Chemm 1.10	5	59	29⅞	28⅝	29 —	⅞
39⅝	29½	ChmNY 2.88	6	91	36	35	35⅞+	⅛
65	37⅛	Chesbg 1.36	22	136	61¼	59½	59⅝—	1⅝
32½	26	Chessie 2.10	6	161	32⅜	31⅜	32 —	⅛
11¼	5⅝	ChiMilw Cp	2	47	8½	8⅛	8¼—	⅛
15	10	Chi Milw pf		1	12	12	12 —	⅜
29⅛	23¼	ChiPneuT 2	8	7	27½	27⅛	27¼+	¼
3⅞	2⅛	ChkFull .12r		15	3⅜	3¼	3¼—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Chris Craft		9	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜+	⅛
11¾	8¼	Chromal .70	5	48	10¾	10¼	10½	
11⅞	7¾	Chrysler		309	10⅝	10¼	10½—	⅛
2⅛	1⅝	Chrysler wt		15	1⅝	1¾	1⅞	
3⅛	1	CI Mtg Gp		28	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
4⅞	2½	CI Rlt Inv		14	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
21½	18⅝	CinBell 1.60	7	26	21	20¾	21 +	¼
18⅜	14⅞	CinnGE 1.64	9	59	17	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
104¼	94½	CinG pf9.30		z210	96¾	96	96¾+	2¼
103½	98	CinG pf9.28		z100	100	98¾	99	
84	79	CinG pf7.44		z250	83	82	82 —	2
48½	40¾	CinGE pf 4		z10	43½	3½	43½+	½
20⅜	16⅜	CinMila 1.40	6	34	18¾	18½	18⅝+	⅛
36½	30⅞	CIT Fin 2.20	8	458	32½	31⅛	31½—	1⅛
36½	28⅝	Citicorp .88	13	576	33⅜	32⅞	32⅞—	⅜
45	38	CitiesSv 2.40	5	124	40	39	39¼—	1
6	2½	CitzSo 1.89e	5	56	4⅞	4½	4⅝+	¼
4⅝	1⅝	Citizns Mtg	4	14	3⅛	3	3	
7⅝	4⅞	Citylnvst .66	8	x158	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
1	7-16	City Inv wt		10	15-16	15-16	15-16	
18⅛	11¾	Cityln pf B2		x53	17⅛	16	16¼—	⅜
2½	1⅜	City Strs		9	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
32	22⅜	ClarkE 1.60	8	68	28	27⅞	27¾—	½
10⅝	7⅛	ClarkOil .50	16	9	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛
5⅞	2⅞	CLC Am .2	4	43	5⅞	5⅜	5¼+	⅜
85½	66⅝	ClvClif 2.60a	10	12	86	85½	85½—	¼
28⅛	23⅝	ClvElIl 2.48	7	114	26	25½	25½—	⅛
115¼	106½	ClevEl pf 12		z230	110	109⅞	110 +	½
11¾	6¾	CloroxCo .52	12	351	10⅛	9½	9¾—	⅛
5½	3¼	CluetPea .30		79	5	4½	4⅝—	¼
10	7⅝	CluettP pf 1		2	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	¼
12⅛	6⅝	CMIInv Cp	338	106	10½	10⅛	10¼+	⅛
5¼	2⅜	CNA Finl		33	4⅝	4½	4½	
10⅛	6¼	CNA pfA1.10		46	9½	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
12	9½	CNA I 1.08a		11	10⅞	10¼	10⅞+	⅛
1⅞	½	CNA Larw		27	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
11⅞	6¼	CNAL pf2.10		26	10	9	9⅛+	⅛
9⅝	5⅞	CoastSt Gas	3	252	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞+	⅛
15¾	11½	CstSG pf1.19		1	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	
81½	53¾	CocaCol 2.30	24	201	80	78⅜	79 —	¼

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
8⅝	4⅝	CocaBtlg .40	18	225	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
12⅞	6½	CgldwBk .36	7	15	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜+	½
4⅛	1½	Coleco Ind	48	8	3⅜	3¼	3⅜+	⅛
30¾	22	ColgPal .66	17	273	29⅞	28⅝	28⅞—	¾
51⅛	43⅛	ColgP pf3.50		z10	50½	50½	50½+	⅞
6½	4¼	CollinAik .40	5	81	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
5¼	2⅜	Collins Fd	19	5	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
35⅛	24⅝	ColPenn .0	15	120	35	34⅝	34⅝+	⅜
20⅜	15½	ColonlSt 1.25	5	11	20	19⅞	20 —	⅛
30⅝	23⅝	ColtInd 2	3	156	28⅝	28	28⅜+	⅜
50	41½	Colt pf4.25		2	48⅝	48	48⅝+	⅜
27	22⅜	ColGas 2.0b	8	64	26⅜	26½	26½	
55¼	48⅜	ColGs pf5.42		7	53⅞	53⅝	53⅞+	¼
7⅛	2⅜	Colum Pict	21	1031	7⅜	6⅞	7¼+	½
17½	12⅜	ColSOh 1.96	8	64	15⅝	15½	15⅝+	⅛
5	1⅝	Colwel Mtg		46	4	3⅞	3⅞	
16⅛	5	Combd Com	9	181	15	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
39⅛	25⅝	CombE 1.80	11	77	38⅛	37⅞	37⅞—	⅜
43⅜	29¾	ComSol 1.40	8	17	43½	43⅛	43⅛+	½
27⅞	22⅝	CommE 2.30	8	153	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
90	78	ComE pf8.40		3	88	87½	87½	
29⅝	25⅞	ComE pf2.87		25	27⅝	27	27 —	⅜
23⅞	19	ComwE pf 2		4	21½	21½	21½	
22⅛	17⅝	ComE pf1.90		6	20½	20⅛	20⅛	
18⅞	16⅛	ComE pf1.42		7	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝+	⅜
8½	5⅛	ComwO .22f	12	225	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	¾
17	13⅛	ComO pf1.72		31	16½	15⅞	15⅞—	1
21	9⅞	Compugrp	6	15	18⅛	17½	17⅜	
4⅛	1⅝	Comput Sci	17	55	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
38½	28⅝	Comsat 1	8	35	36⅛	35⅝	36⅛+	¼
6	3¼	ConAgra		11	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	
21⅝	15¼	ConsEd 1.20a	4	29	19	18⅞	18⅞—	¼
16	10⅛	ConnM 1.60	9	191	14⅝	14¼	14½—	⅛
19⅜	10⅝	Conrac .40	7	5	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝+	⅛
12⅞	7½	ConEd .70e	4	262	11⅝	11⅛	11¼+	⅛
53⅞	41½	ConEd pf 6		8	52½	52	52 —	⅛
45½	36⅞	ConEd pf 5		2	43⅜	42⅝	42⅝+	⅛
41	31⅝	CnE pfC4.65		z20	40	39	40 —	⅛
18¼	12⅞	ConFds 1.35	8	190	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	
56½	50	CgnF pf4.50		3	51⅜	51	51⅜+	⅜
15⅛	9⅛	ConFrgt .70	6	60	15	14¼	14¼—	⅜
27	21⅝	ConNGs 2.18	7	33	24⅝	24⅜	24½	
15	9⅞	ConsuPow 2	11	236	15	14⅜	15 +	½
67	55	CnPw pf7.76		z200	64	64	64 +	1
59½	49	ConPow pf 6		26	58½	57½	58½+	1⅜
41	31½	CnPw pf4.50		z180	38½	37½	38½+	½
6¼	3⅝	Cont Air Lin	10	110	5⅞	5½	5½	
28⅛	25	ConCan 1.80	6	111	27	26	26⅛—	⅜
9	7½	ContCop .80	2	41	9	8¾	8⅞	
33	32⅛	ContCp 2.60	11	211	36¼	36⅛	36⅛—	⅜
41½	36⅝	CHC pfA2.50		2	40⅞	40⅝	40⅞—	¼
38	26⅞	ContlCp 2.20	6	71	32⅞	31⅝	32⅛+	¼
10⅛	6½	ContlIP 1.37e		19	9⅜	9½	9⅜+	⅛
3⅜	1⅝	Contil Rlty		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1⅜	11-16	ConMtg .38e		400	1½	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
47⅞	39⅜	ContOil 2	7	304	45½	44⅝	45⅛+	⅛
13⅝	10	ContTele 1	8	622	12¼	11¾	11⅞—	⅛
18⅝	10⅝	Control Dat	174	255	16¼	15⅝	15⅝—	¼
25⅞	19⅛	Conwood 2	7	2	23¾	23⅜	23¾+	⅜
3¼	1⅜	CookUn .26r		119	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜+	⅛
39	23⅞	Coopind 1.44	7	37	35½	35	35 —	¼
9⅝	4⅞	Cooper Lab		48	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜—	⅜
8⅞	5⅛	CoopTR .60		14	8½	8⅛	8½	
10¼	7½	Copeind .40	9	1	9¼	9¼	9½	
27⅝	17⅛	CoppRg .50a	3	96	27¼	26⅜	26½—	½
26⅛	19¼	CopwCp 1.80	4	31	26¼	25⅝	26 +	⅜
2⅛	1⅛	Cordura Cp		36	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
57½	28⅞	CornG 1.12a	17	178	47	45⅝	45⅝—	1½
4	1⅜	Cousins Mtg		58	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	
7¼	4⅛	CowlesC .30	6	6	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
19⅞	10¼	CoxBdct .40	9	64	19½	18⅝	19¼+	⅜
41⅞	32⅝	CPC Intl 2	11	445	40⅝	39¼	40¼+	⅛
[illegible]	26⅛	Crane 1.60	4	170	41¾	40	40 —	1½
6	4⅜	CreditF .42	11	19	5½	5⅛	5½	
23⅛	14⅞	CrockN 1.66	10	66	23½	23⅛	23⅛—	⅜
11¼	[illegible]	CrompK .80	5	11	10⅝	10½	10½+	⅜
18⅝	12½	CrouHin .70	8	3	18	18	18	
23⅛	14⅛	Crown Cork	10	344	21¾	20¾	21⅜+	1⅛
33⅛	24⅛	CrwZll 1.80a	6	335	32⅞	32⅛	32⅝+	⅜
12⅛	7⅝	CTS Cp .50	7	42	13	12½	12⅝	
8	5½	Culligan .40	6	111	7	6⅝	6⅞—	⅛
21¾	15¼	CumEng 1a	7	57	22	21¾	21⅞+	⅜
5⅜	3⅝	CumnDrg .20	15	6	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
12	10½	CurInc 1.08e		1	11	11	11 +	¼
11⅛	5½	CurtisW .40e	9	82	10	9⅞	9¾—	⅛
27	18	CutlerH 1.60	6	39	25¾	25⅛	25⅜	
24⅞	19⅛	Cyclop 1.40a	2	20	21⅝	21½	21½	
29	22	Cyprus 1.40	5	44	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛+	¼
D								
16¾	9⅝	Damon .20	13	349	14½	13⅜	13½—	⅝
25	15½	DanaCp 1.36	6	55	24½	24¼	24⅜+	⅛
6⅜	¼	DanRly .10p	5	25	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	
24⅝	12½	Dartind .60b	8	339	23⅜	23¼	23¼—	½
29	20½	Dartind pf 2		25	27⅝	27	27⅜+	⅜
24½	8	Data Genl	16	92	23	21⅞	21⅞—	1⅛
14¼	10⅝	DaycoCp .50	5	5	10½	10½	10½+	⅛
13⅞	6½	DaytHud .60	8	40	12⅞	12¼	12¼—	¾
16	12	DaytPL 1.66	7	523	14⅞	14	14 —	⅛
110½	102	DPL pf 12.50		z210	107	107	107 +	1
12	5⅜	DeanWit .50	13	27	10½	10¼	10¼—	¼
43⅛	34½	Deere 1.80	7	229	40⅞	40¼	40½—	½
11⅛	9	DelmaP 1.20	6	106	11	10⅞	10⅞	
25¼	20⅝	DelMon 1.30	6	49	23⅝	23¼	23½	
41⅝	25⅞	DeltaAir .60	9	215	38⅞	37	37⅞—	⅛
4½	1⅛	Deltec Intl		4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
8	3⅛	Deltona Crp		25	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
18⅞	12⅞	DennMfg 1	5	29	18⅝	17⅞	17⅞—	½
14⅞	11	DennMf pf 1		1	14	14	14 +	⅛
14⅞	6⅝	Dennys .20	10	98	13⅞	13	13¼—	⅝
33¼	23	Dentsply .80	17	76	33⅜	33	33 —	⅛
13⅞	5⅝	Deseret .25	18	27	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜+	⅛
7⅜	5⅜	DeSotoin .40	61	54	6⅝	5⅞	6⅛+	⅜
13⅝	8⅝	DetEdis 1.45	7	104	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝—	⅛
87½	65	Det E pf9.32		z30	80½	80½	80½—	⅛
71	53	Det E pf7.68		z70	65	64	64 —	1½
67¼	59½	Det E pf7.45		z1210	61	60	60 —	1
12⅝	7⅞	Dexter .36	7	9	11⅜	11¼	11¼—	⅛
11	6⅞	Dial Finl .54	7	16	9¾	9⅜	9¼+	⅛
38¾	24⅞	Diamint 2	7	54	30	29⅞	29¼—	⅛
31⅜	21¾	DiamSh 1.40	6	208	32	31⅛	32 +	⅜
38⅜	27	Dia Sh pfC 2		15	38	37½	38 +	1⅛
17¼	14	Dia pf D1.20		40	17½	17¼	17½+	¼
9¾	6½	DickAB .40	7	13	9	8⅞	8¾+	¼

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11¾	8⅝	Dictaphn .68	6	42	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜—	⅜
19⅝	12½	Diebold .48b	9	9	16½	16⅛	16⅛—	⅜
5⅛	3⅝	DiGiorg .08p		20	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
91½	45⅝	Digital Eqpt	22	95	85¾	84⅛	84⅜—	½
7⅛	4⅝	Dillngm .40	3	36	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
22⅞	18	Dillngm pf 2		1	22	22	22 +	¼
34	24	Dillon 1.20b	13	10	33⅛	33	33 +	¼
48½	21½	Disney .12b	27	389	46	45	45½+	¼
8⅛	5¼	Disston .12	6	48	8⅝	8⅛	8¼+	⅛
3⅜	1⅛	Diversfd In	20	400	3¼	2⅞	3⅛—	
3⅛	1⅝	DivMtg .88e		78	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
13	7	DrPepper .30	24	156	12⅝	12¼	12⅜—	⅛
56½	41⅜	DomeM .80a	15	106	54⅞	53⅜	54⅛+	1⅛
4⅞	2⅛	DonLuf Jen		61	4⅞	4	4⅛—	⅜
24⅝	17¼	Donnelly .36	14	23	22	21⅝	22 —	⅛
13⅝	8⅛	DoricCp .20	4	17	11⅞	11¾	11⅞+	⅛
11⅝	6⅛	DorOliv .18e	7	13	10⅝	10⅜	10¼—	⅛
6	3⅝	Dorsey .18	7	5	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	
39	25⅜	Dover 1.20	8	39	38⅞	38½	38⅝+	⅜
78½	53⅞	DowCh 1.40	12	430	75⅜	74⅜	75¼—	⅛
4⅞	3	DPF Inc		7	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
33⅝	24⅝	Dravo 1.60	7	3	31¼	31¼	31¼+	½
58⅛	38⅜	Dresser 1.40	9	101	48⅜	48⅛	48½—	¼
53½	48⅜	Dres pf 2.20		2	51¼	51⅛	51⅛	
46½	36½	Dressr pfB 2		14	45⅜	44¼	44¼—	⅛
17⅜	14⅝	DrexBd 1.44		5	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜—	⅛
8	3⅜	Dreyfus .55e	14	48	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
15	10⅝	Duk Pw 1.40	7	191	13⅞	13½	13⅝—	⅛
89	74	Duke pf8.70		z50	83½	83⅛	83⅛+	1⅛
83	65	Duke pf8.20		z100	80	79¾	80	
25⅝	24½	Duke pf2.69		50	25¼	25	25⅛+	⅛
29⅞	18⅜	DunBard .96	19	78	27⅞	27¼	27⅞+	⅜
2⅞	1⅛	Duplan Cp		18	2⅛	2	2⅛	
106	87⅛	duPont 5.50e	12	317	99¾	98⅜	99⅛+	⅜
62	57	duPnt pf4.50		7	61⅜	60⅞	61⅜+	⅛
17⅝	13⅛	DuqLt 1.72	6	137	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝—	⅛
24	20	DuqLt 4pf 2		z250	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
28⅛	24	DuqL pf2.75		z20	26¾	26⅛	26¾+	¼
8⅝	5⅝	Dymoln .40	4	9	7½	7½	7½—	⅛
E								
22	14⅝	EaglP 1.04b	6	70	22	21¼	21⅝+	⅜
13	7½	EascoCp .50	5	15	11½	11	11½+	⅛
6⅛	3¼	EastAir Lin	16	368	6	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
32½	24	EastGasF 1	7	193	32	31	31¼—	⅛
13¼	8⅝	EastUN 1.50	8	4	12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅛
95⅞	63	EasKd 1.58a	24	539	94	91⅞	92¼—	⅝
27⅛	19⅝	Eaton 1.80	5	18	26¾	26⅛	26⅝+	⅛
27¼	18⅛	Echlin .42	17	58	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
24⅛	14⅝	EckrdJk .38	19	181	23⅜	23	23⅛+	⅛
12⅛	6⅝	Eckd NC .28	8	5	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
30¼	17⅝	EdisBro 1.48	7	5	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
15	10	EG&G .12	14	115	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
2⅜	1⅛	Elect Assoc	11	22	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
17⅞	11⅛	EDS .55e	14	102	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	El Mem Mg	5	28	2⅛	2	2	
6½	4⅝	ElMM pf 1k		6	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
9⅝	7⅛	Elgin Natl	11	10	8½	8¼	8½+	⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Elixir Ind	11	107	5⅝	5	5¼—	⅛
13¼	10¼	ElPaso 1.10	5	61	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
28	19⅝	EltraCp 1.60	5	19	26⅝	25⅞	26⅝+	⅜
35⅞	23⅛	EmerEl .75	19	154	31¼	30⅝	31⅛	
47½	26¾	EmeryA .96	28	31	45¾	44⅝	45⅝+	⅛
10	8¼	Emeryln .40	6	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
19⅞	15⅛	Emhart 13.0	5	22	19	18⅝	18⅞—	⅛
3	1⅝	EMI Lt .19e	7	384	2⅝	2⅛	2⅜+	⅛
15	13	Empire Fnl	14	76	15	14⅞	14⅞+	⅛
8⅝	5	Empire Gas	4	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
19⅛	14⅞	EngrhM .60a	4	118	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	
115	94	EngM pf4.25		1	108	108	108	
6⅞	4⅜	EnnisBu .32	4	22	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	
19½	14½	Entex 1.20	5	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅜
19¾	8⅝	Envirotech	12	32	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
11	8⅛	Equimrk .88	4	6	10⅜	10	10⅛+	⅛
27¼	21⅛	EquitGs 2.40	6	5	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
18⅜	11⅞	EquitLf 1.89e	10	30	13⅝	18	18 —	⅛
38⅝	26⅛	Esmark 1.40	5	43	26⅞	26½	26⅝+	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Esquire .32	3	23	4½	4⅜	4½—	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Esterline .30	8	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	
33⅞	23⅛	Ethyl 1.20a	4	53	32¼	31⅜	31⅜—	⅜
45⅛	34⅛	Ethyl pf2.40		3	43	43	43 —	¼
6	2⅞	Evans Prod		559	6	5⅛	5⅝+	⅛
13⅝	10	ExCellO 1	5	78	13	12½	12⅝—	⅛
20⅛	16⅛	Exclsr 1.68a		6	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛+	⅛
79⅝	65	Exxon 5.15e	5	362	74⅝	73⅞	74 +	⅜
F								
7⅝	4½	Fabrge .40	6	58	6	5⅝	5⅝—	⅜
38⅛	17	FairCam .80	7	457	37⅞	36⅜	37	
7⅛	4⅝	Fairind .38	5	58	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
9⅝	8	FairmtF .60	7	11	9⅝	9⅛	9¼—	⅜
3⅝	1⅝	Falstaf Brw		22	3	2⅞	2¼—	⅛
10⅛	6⅝	Fansteel .40	5	5	9½	9¼	9⅛—	¼
6⅝	4⅛	FarWst Fnl		10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
5⅞	3⅞	Farah Mfg		15	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
6⅞	2⅞	Fedders Cp		118	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞+	⅛
12⅛	9⅛	FederalCo 1	7	26	12	11⅞	12 +	⅛
19⅞	13⅞	FedMog 1.80	9	30	17⅜	16⅞	17	
19⅞	15¼	FedNMt .68	7	422	16⅝	16	16⅛—	½
25⅛	15⅝	FedPap 1.50	4	3	23	22⅞	22⅞	
16½	12⅞	FPap pf1.20		3	16	16	16 +	½
6⅛	3⅜	FedSign .20	4	70	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜+	⅛
42	25⅛	FedDSt 1.16	16	152	42⅝	42⅛	42⅛+	⅛
29⅝	15¼	FerroCp 1	7	63	28⅛	27¾	27⅞—	⅜
14¼	10⅛	Fibrebrd .60	36	10	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	
4⅛	2⅝	Fidelity Fin	6	7	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
38½	25¼	FidelUn 2.40	6	12	29⅞	29½	29¾—	⅛
10⅞	7⅞	FieldcrMil 1	24	32	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
12	6⅜	FiltrolCp .60	5	26	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
12	7⅛	FinlFed .52t	5	59	11¼	11	11 —	⅛
18⅛	13⅛	Firestn 1.10	7	x172	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	
12⅛	9½	FstChar .37t	7	247	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
22⅝	17	FstChic .90	7	99	18	17½	17⅞+	⅛
43⅞	35⅛	FstIntBn 1.10	13	36	42⅛	41⅝	42⅛+	⅛
19¼	12¾	FstMiss .24	4	127	16⅞	16¼	16¼—	⅛
2¼	1⅝	FstMtg Inv		64	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
30⅞	24½	FstNBo 1.88	6	49	28⅞	28⅜	28⅞—	⅛
23⅝	18½	FstNStBn 2	6	3	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞+	⅛
20	13¾	FstPa 1.32	7	52	18⅜	17½	18⅜+	⅛
5½	2⅝	FPaMt 1.47e	9	24	4¼	4	4¼+	⅛
9½	6⅝	FstUnR .96b	10	16	9⅛	9	9⅛	
9½	6⅝	FstVaB .45e	8	13	5⅞	5	5⅛+	⅛
16½	11⅞	FWisCp 1.76	14	31	15	14½	14⅝—	⅜

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
34	19¼	FischM 1.10	9	11	31¾	31½	31½	
15⅞	9¼	FishFds .40	7	26	14⅝	14⅛	14¼+	
8⅝	4⅝	FishrSci .30	8	30	8	7⅜	8 —	
13⅝	7⅞	FlintEnt .24	29	x90	12½	12	12⅛	
13⅜	10⅝	Fleming .70	8	12	12¾	12¼	12⅜	
12⅛	7⅛	Flexvan .62f	5	114	11⅛	11	11⅛+	
17	11	Flintkot 1.16	7	24	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞+	
56	41½	Flin pfA4.50		z100	51	50½	50½—	
26⅛	19⅜	FlaE Coast	7	3	23¼	23¼	23¼—	
11⅞	8⅝	FlaGas .80	4	19	11¼	11	11¼—	
21⅛	13⅞	FlaPow 1.95	8	123	19⅞	18⅞	19 +	
23⅛	15⅜	FlaPwL 1.36	8	91	21⅛	20¾	20⅞	
22⅞	18	FlaStl 1.30	3	4	22	21⅞	22	
29⅝	15	FluorCp .40	18	480	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛+	
15⅞	10⅝	FMC .92	6	87	15⅛	14⅝	15 —	
29⅛	25	FMC pf2.25		11	28	27⅞	27⅞—	
6⅛	4¼	Fd Fair .20	7	27	5	5	5 +	
8⅛	5½	FooteCB .80	3	22	8⅝	8¼	8⅛	
38½	33⅞	FordM 3.20	10	439	37⅞	37¼	37⅛—	
16¼	10⅝	ForMcK .88	5	32	14½	14⅛	14⅛—	
25⅛	19⅛	FMK pf1.80		12	25¾	25	25	
16	13⅜	FtDea 1.24a		27	14½	14	14¼+	
22¼	15⅛	FtHowP .48	14	15	21	20⅝	20⅝—	
24½	15½	FosterWhl 1	7	66	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞+	
32	23	Foxboro .80	14	31	30⅞	28¾	30¼—	
20¼	13¾	FrnklnM .40	12	128	19⅞	18⅞	18⅞—	
27½	27⅛	FreepM 1.60	5	128	27½	27⅛	27⅛+	
19⅛	14	Frueht 1.80	9	91	17¼	14⅜	14⅞—	
6⅝	3¼	Fuqua Ind	5	26	6⅛	5¼	5⅛—	
G								
6½	2⅝	Gableind 1t	4	14	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛+	
2½	15-16	GAC Corp	7	29	2	1⅞	1⅞	
10⅝	7⅛	GAF Cp .52	5	126	10⅛	9⅝	9⅞—	
16⅝	13	GAF pf 1.20		14	16	15⅞	15⅞—	
25½	19¾	GamSk 1.40	4	9	24½	24	24⅛+	
22⅜	17⅛	GamS pf1.60		1	22	22	22 —	
34½	23	Gannett .52	21	1550	34	33	33 —	
24	17¾	GardDen .76	16	125	22⅞	22	22⅛+	
12	6⅞	Gartnkl .96	7	7	12⅝	12	12⅛+	
17	11½	Garlock .88	6	10	16⅝	16¼	16½+	
12	8⅝	Gas Svc 1.12	7	11	11½	11½	11¼—	
3⅝	1¼	Gateway In	3	4	3⅛	3	3	
5⅝	2⅝	GCA Corp	5	28	4⅞	4½	4½—	
9¼	5⅛	Gemini Cap		3	9	8⅞	9	
12⅝	11	Geminiln 1e		13	12⅝	12¼	12¼	
9⅝	7⅛	GnAmy .24e		8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	
42⅞	32	GnAOil .80b	7	13	33⅜	33	33⅛—	
35⅜	26½	GATran 1.80	7	247	33⅛	32¾	32⅞+	
11⅝	7⅝	GenBanc .80	5	5	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞+	
10¾	7¼	GnCable .72	5	257	10⅛	10	10⅛+	
14	10½	GenCla 1.20	7	14	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	
19⅛	7⅛	G Cinma .44	18	113	19½	18⅞	19½+	
6½	2⅝	Gen Develpt	5	33	6	5¾	5⅞	
31⅞	19	Gen Dynam	6	71	31⅞	30⅞	30⅞—	
49½	32⅝	GenEl 1.60	14	613	46¾	45⅞	46 —	
26	18⅝	GnFood 1.40	10	206	24⅞	24	24⅝—	
17⅝	12½	GnGth 1.14e	18	14	17½	17	17⅛+	
9⅝	4⅝	GnHost .40e	1	25	8⅛	7¾	7⅛—	
11⅛	5	Geninst .27t	6	207	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
31½	24½	GnInstr pf 3		10	30	30	30 —	
11½	6⅛	GnMed .14a	9	26	10⅝	10¾	10¾+	
48⅜	40⅜	GenMill 1.20	13	384	46	45½	45¼—	
45⅞	31¼	GnMot 3.15e	13	73	42⅛	41	41⅛—	1
68⅜	59	GnMot 5pf 5		17	67	66⅜	66⅝+	
51½	45⅝	GMot pf3.75		6	51¾	51¼	51¼—	
8⅝	4⅝	GenPorl .80	28	70	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	
14⅝	10⅝	GPubU 1.68	6	203	14	13⅞	13⅞	
10⅝	5⅝	G Refra .20e	4	25	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	
37	23⅞	GnSignal .76	13	9	36¼	35¾	36 +	
4⅝	2⅛	Gen Steel	5	25	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
22⅞	16⅛	G TelEl 1.80	9	788	20	19¾	19⅞	
32⅜	25⅜	GTlEl pf2.50		3	31¼	31½	31¼+	
15	12½	GTFl pf1.25		z50	14½	14	14½+	
16	14	GTFl pf1.30		z270	14½	14¼	14¼+	
15¼	10⅝	G Tire 1.10b	5	45	14½	14	14 —	
4⅝	2⅝	Genesco Inc	16	65	3⅞	3½	3⅝+	
18⅛	15	Genslar .20	6	1	17	17	17 +	
35¼	23¼	GenuPts .64	22	66	34½	34	34	
41½	25⅝	GaPac .80b	14	214	40½	39½	39½—	
18	12⅞	GerberPd 1	9	2	16⅝	16½	16½+	
158¾	127½	GettyO .50e	10	39	143	141½	142¾+	
18	17	GettO pf1.20		3	17¼	17⅛	17¼	
5⅝	4⅝	GF Bus .32a	4	13	5⅝	5½	5½	
14⅛	10	GlanPCem 1	7	2	12½	12¾	12⅝—	
11⅞	7⅛	Glb Finl .72t	5	62	10¼	9⅞	9⅞—	
7¼	3	GlddLw .20e	5	42	6⅝	6⅝	6½	
33¼	21¼	Gillette 1.20	11	202	32½	32	32 —	
8½	4⅝	Gimbs Inc	9	194	7	6¾	6⅞—	
8	4⅝	Gleason Wk		99	6½	6¼	6¼—	
15⅛	10¼	Global Mar	10	53	12¾	12½	12¾+	
16⅝	13½	GlobeUn	4	36	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	
13⅝	9½	GodWt Fin	7	25	12	11⅝	11⅝—	
17⅞	12¾	Goodrh 1.12	5	151	17¼	16¾	17¼+	
17½	12¾	Goodyr 1.10	8	359	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝+	
12½	6½	GorJwlA .32	6	88	12⅛	12½	12⅛+	
21	14	Gouldin 1.20	5	28	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	
17½	13⅝	Gould pf1.35		6	16⅝	16½	16½—	
26⅞	22⅝	Grace 1.60	6	298	25⅛	24⅞	25 —	
14¾	7¾	GrandUn .80	30	14	14⅛	14½	14⅛—	
18⅛	13¼	Granitv 1.50	3	18	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛—	
7⅛	1⅜	Grant WT		183	5⅛	5	5	
10⅞	6¼	GrayDrg .50	4	6	9¾	9½	9⅝	
10⅝	7½	GtAtlPac	7	52	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	
12¾	10⅛	GtNoIr 1.10e	12	5	12	10⅞	11⅞—	
38	29⅜	GtNorN 1.80	4	44	35⅝	34⅞	35⅛+	
22	18⅝	GtNN pf1.60		6	21	20¾	20¾—	
17⅛	14⅝	GtWnFin .44	7	230	16	15⅛	15⅞—	
28⅞	20¼	GtWU 2.92e	1	79	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝+	1
16¼	15	GtWn pf1.88		13	15⅝	15⅛	15½—	
19⅛	13⅜	GrGiant 1.08	6	11	17⅛	16⅞	17½+	
13½	10½	Grayhd 1.04	9	89	12⅝	12⅛	12½	
2⅛	1⅛	Grayhnd wt		58	2	1⅞	2 +	
3¼	1	Grolier Inc		57	2⅛	2½	2½—	
15⅞	10	Grumm .60	5	118	15⅝	15	15¼+	
12	6¼	Gurrin .20e	9	14	12	11⅞	11⅞—	
4⅝	2⅝	Guard Mtg		43	3⅛	3¼	3⅛+	
8⅝	6⅛	GlfLfHld .50	5	282	7¼	7	7 —	
4	1⅛	GulfMtg Rlt		13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜+	
22	17⅝	GulfOil 1.70	4	597	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
15⅝	11⅝	GlfRes .50e	3	135	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛—	
18	15⅛	GfR pfB1.30		5	18	17¼	17¼—	
13⅛	10⅛	GlfStUt 1.12	7	135	12	11⅞	11⅞—	
32½	23⅛	GlfWnInd 1a	4	110	31½	31	31 —	
5⅝	3⅝	GlfWInd wt		113	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	

(Continued on Page 8.)

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

To the Holders of

OTIS ELEVATOR INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL CORP.

(now Otis Elevator Company)

8¾% Guaranteed Debentures Due 1985

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture dated as of May 1, 1970 providing for the above Debentures, said Debentures aggregating $1,250,000 principal amount bearing the following serial numbers have been selected for redemption on May 1, 1975, through operation of the Sinking Fund, at the redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof, together with interest accrued and unpaid to said date:

DEBENTURES OF $1,000 EACH

M- 58	1141	2195	3744	5173	6168	7359	8573	9681	10816	11896	13097	14111	15317	16562	17846	18745
74	1152	2212	3759	5175	6177	7374	8580	9695	10831	11930	13113	14130	15328	16612	17849	18787
82	1173	2236	3783	5181	6191	7390	8595	9707	10834	11931	13117	14131	15335	16614	17851	18803
131	1216	2270	3788	5201	6216	7412	8626	9709	10835	11965	13173	14157	15349	16619	17865	18813
138	1227	2296	3817	5218	6218	7416	8630	9736	10838	11974	13177	14164	15358	16672	17866	18836
155	1237	2310	3845	5219	6228	7444	8653	9739	10859	11985	13203	14186	15405	16687	17869	18852
158	1245	2314	3868	5232	6249	7453	8673	9762	10874	12003	13216	14191	15423	16700	17892	18855
160	1250	2340	3888	5250	6262	7466	8684	9771	10890	12018	13221	14213	15442	16722	17905	18891
170	1282	2352	3906	5251	6282	7485	8710	9783	10936	12059	13223	14233	15447	16723	17909	18903
174	1288	2380	3918	5250	6302	7498	8718	9800	10951	12066	13229	14247	15468	16732	17924	18908
175	1290	2394	3949	5279	6315	7524	8741	9825	10956	12078	13265	14251	15486	16745	17949	18940
179	1300	2395	3973	5291	6330	7530	8742	9825	10973	12127	13277	14282	15492	16760	17956	18941
196	1316	2405	4006	5322	6329	7566	8776	9856	10976	12129	13320	14297	15527	16762	17975	18969
207	1353	2417	4034	5325	6352	7561	8780	9869	11012	12145	13332	14321	15529	16782	17980	18996
217	1370	2438	4055	5348	6363	7585	8794	9882	11020	12176	13340	14337	15562	16806	17984	19040
231	1375	2451	4060	5353	6387	7589	8815	9896	11031	12211	13373	14352	15567	16834	17991	19042
265	1392	2452	4094	5371	6395	7597	8832	9909	11045	12213	13374	14364	15606	16835	17996	19051
281	1396	2486	4129	5372	6405	7609	8851	9929	11064	12218	13395	14366	15623	16837	17997	19100
291	1404	2523	4142	5392	6423	7622	8854	9955	11073	12220	13397	14387	15630	16863	18008	19102
300	1405	2544	4168	5416	6427	7648	8896	9958	11078	12242	13412	14402	15634	16904	18021	19144
302	1418	2561	4170	5436	6443	7658	8904	9984	11079	12280	13450	14408	15672	16917	18036	19191
311	1421	2566	4191	5437	6452	7685	8920	9985	11080	12297	13503	14420	15677	16944	18067	19196
313	1448	2634	4241	5460	6469	7689	8944	10018	11091	12320	13513	14452	15685	16971	18070	19229
321	1450	2641	4247	5477	6515	7713	8948	10026	11092	12348	13525	14468	15689	17001	18104	19274
326	1461	2644	4283	5480	6517	7726	8967	10050	11106	12355	13532	14478	15720	17032	18115	19286
334	1486	2645	4303	5514	6519	7751	8984	10035	11153	12360	13537	14485	15755	17033	18117	19309
356	1504	2692	4311	5519	6537	7765	8992	10087	11178	12392	13540	14509	15765	17053	18122	19356
373	1507	2693	4343	5534	6554	7777	9017	10089	11183	12407	13541	14345	15773	17067	18153	19384
391	1543	2717	4345	5556	6575	7790	9020	10118	11190	12408	13563	14554	15783	17094	18154	19402
394	1558	2730	4398	5561	6582	7798	9047	10121	11198	12425	13572	14572	15787	17117	18189	19456
436	1582	2764	4438	5588	6588	7821	9059	10139	11217	12447	13580	14581	15798	17122	18207	19462
441	1591	2766	4448	5599	6597	7832	9090	10163	11220	12448	13588	14596	15833	17125	18208	19468
475	1594	2797	4463	5608	6609	7851	9096	10167	11231	12451	13593	14617	15847	17143	18221	19475
512	1599	2801	4473	5612	6627	7855	9108	10187	11234	12506	13603	14623	15865	17182	18248	19482
518	1657	2827	4479	5625	6653	7875	9134	10203	11278	12507	13611	14642	15866	17220	18249	19538
542	1663	2867	4483	5643	6664	7886	9135	10205	11322	12523	13635	14648	15879	17237	18268	19539
550	1676	2883	4515	5662	6693	7903	9142	10213	11325	12555	13670	14670	15907	17252	18287	19579
552	1677	2898	4552	5686	6700	7915	9160	10253	11335	12560	13681	14702	15919	17283	18290	19592
555	1692	2967	4579	5700	6715	7937	9167	10265	11347	12579	13684	14704	15922	17303	18308	19603
566	1707	2971	4581	5707	6730	7938	9184	10266	11362	12580	13700	14747	15923	17331	18310	19614
588	1727	2992	4583	5712	6750	7970	9194	10271	11396	12581	13721	14769	15990	17348	18312	19623
605	1763	3036	4612	5727	6791	7971	9215	10315	11399	12585	13731	14771	15992	17389	18325	19636
628	1769	3045	4664	5736	6833	7985	9226	10316	11402	12623	13755	14788	16000	17400	18338	19638
648	1804	3053	4670	5745	6868	7998	9245	10348	11405	12656	13764	14790	16030	17414	18356	19665
697	1812	3067	4675	5763	6904	8007	9261	10367	11417	12668	13775	14797	16033	17428	18369	19676
701	1813	3075	4699	5775	6913	8016	9274	10368	11473	12693	13782	14820	16048	17448	18393	19696
712	1829	3103	4726	5785	6942	8035	9279	10394	11485	12702	13808	14831	16051	17449	18416	19697
718	1840	3107	4731	5794	6982	8053	9299	10414	11493	12704	13810	14858	16067	17460	18417	19710
724	1849	3133	4756	5824	6983	8075	9308	10429	11501	12705	13822	14864	16093	17462	18420	19720
727	1852	3141	4767	5835	6991	8094	9330	10430	11534	12715	13823	14879	16125	17481	18423	19740
728	1859	3157	4776	5848	6992	8100	9331	10485	11536	12778	13824	14919	16153	17482	18449	19760
735	1860	3174	4780	5865	7008	8130	9347	10500	11543	12780	13860	14924	16158	17505	18465	19772
740	1875	3187	4804	5872	7034	8142	9365	10501	11578	12801	13865	14940	16183	17509	18473	19794
742	1902	3218	4824	5896	7042	8171	9374	10506	11596	12807	13866	14951	16184	17537	18512	19795
755	1911	3246	4828	5907	7064	8183	9392	10606	11605	12827	13885	14964	16190	17550	18513	19814
758	1912	3246	4829	5915	7080	8216	9400	10617	11621	12844	13892	14982	16214	17588	18537	19821
821	1956	3267	4874	5935	7086	8230	9422	10624	11632	12845	13905	14993	16240	17598	18546	19840
828	1968	3269	4896	5942	7113	8253	9432	10636	11633	12856	13906	14999	16264	17609	18546	19850
877	1973	3278	4897	5968	7122	8264	9439	10594	11660	12865	13913	15054	16276	17613	18561	19874
919	1993	3299	4906	5969	7146	8292	9463	10599	11668	12866	13930	15056	16278	17652	18564	19888
920	2028	3310	4927	5997	7159	8311	9464	10610	11703	12888	13950	15062	16305	17656	18570	19904
930	2029	3346	4929	6000	7170	8323	9486	10630	11704	12899	13951	15087	16319	17666	18572	19905
936	2030	3442	4958	6003	7190	8353	9492	10661	11720	12900	13976	15099	16354	17678	18581	19930
951	2050	3489	4974	6031	7202	8365	9514	10663	11755	12954	13977	15118	16369	17694	18597	19938
953	2051	3509	5001	6033	7225	8391	9521	10675	11757	12955	13991	15119	16377	17705	18605	19967
954	2061	3528	5028	6057	7248	8400	9541	10705	11775	12961	13996	15127	16379	17723	18627	19996
964	2078	3534	5045	6076	7253	8426	9549	10707	11781	12995	14016	15188	16404	17748	18632	
972	2079	3609	5058	6087	7269	8434	9572	10717	11800	13030	14042	15199	16411	17780	18643	
979	2089	3634	5076	6094	7270	8463	9573	10734	11842	13037	14048	15206	16444	17785	18653	
1038	2111	3642	5079	6106	7281	8472	9591	10735	11843	13045	14071	15212	16456	17789	18668	
1045	2122	3674	5111	6121	7297	8501	9610	10754	11850	13046	14087	15222	16523	17801	18678	
1063	2156	3678	5118	6131	7313	8503	9622	10756	11866	13047	14091	15265	16533	17825	18700	
1089	2159	3720	5131	6141	7333	8538	9638	10770	11867	13081	14097	15275	16536	17828	18717	
1103	2172	3726	5163	6156	7341	8549	9664	10810	11882	13087	14100	15286	16547	17837	18733	

Payment will be made upon presentation and surrender of the above Debentures with coupons due May 1, 1976 and subsequent coupons attached at the main offices of any of the following: **Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 15 Broad Street, New York, New York 10015;** Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York in Brussels, Frankfurt am Main, London and Paris; Banca Morgan Vonwiller S.p.A. in Milan; Bank Mees & Hope N.V. in Amsterdam; and Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise in Luxembourg.

On and after May 1, 1975 interest shall cease to accrue on the Debentures selected for redemption.

OTIS ELEVATOR COMPANY

Dated: March 24, 1975

NOTICE

The following Debentures previously called for redemption have not as yet been presented for payment:

DEBENTURES OF $1,000 EACH

M- 73	1347	1900	2233	4081	4876	5374	5386	8048	9879	12278	12316	14174	18238	19310
822	1348	2236	2234	4068	8365	5384	6293	8561	9883	12279	12610	16648	18239	19313
823	1898	2230	4056	4876	5373	[illegible]	6342	9873	10246	12292	12667	17712	18358	

هكذا من الأصل

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, March 31.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Mon.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.75½	*1.07
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	*.69	*.74
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	.26	.43
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton.	200	132
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton.	213.92	87-92
Steel scrap No.1 hvy Pitt	83-84	119-120
Lead, spot, lb.	24½	19-21½
Copper elec., lb.	63¾-65	68.15-89½
Tin (Straits), lb.	3.62¾	4.08½
Zinc, E St. L. basis, lb.	38½-39	34½-35
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.235	5.24
Gold N Y, oz	178.00	—
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	751.3	734.9

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

March 31, 1975

WORLD SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
May	25.75	25.80	25.32	25.45	25.60
Jul	24.60	24.70	24.20	24.35	24.45
Sep	23.15	23.25	23.10	23.15	23.50
Oct	22.60	23.60	22.30	22.45	22.65
Mar	20.15	20.15	19.85	19.90	20.10
May	19.60	19.60	19.30	19.50	19.45
Jul	18.70	18.75	18.70	N18.20	18.70

Sales: 1,258.

WOOL (6,000 lbs)

Wool futures were quiet with no trades transacted.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)					
May	61.00	61.05	59.90	60.00	61.15
Jul	57.70	58.00	57.10	57.45	58.15
Sep	56.60	56.60	55.95	56.20	57.00
Dec	55.00	55.60	55.00	55.10	55.95
Mar	54.75	54.75	54.25	54.25	54.95
May	54.15	54.15	53.95	54.95	54.65
Sales: 1,169.					
COPPER (25,000 lbs)					
Apr	61.70	62.40	61.70	62.40	61.50
May	62.00	63.00	62.00	62.90	62.00
Jul	63.20	64.10	63.10	64.00	63.00
Sep	64.30	65.20	64.20	65.10	64.10
Dec	65.70	66.80	65.70	66.80	65.70
Jan	66.80	67.30	66.80	67.30	66.20
Mar	67.90	68.30	67.90	68.20	67.10
Sales: 988.					
POTATOES (50,000 lbs)					
Apr	2.59	2.75	2.59	2.70	2.55
May	3.20	3.34	3.20	3.28	3.14
Nov	4.40	4.43	4.39	4.42	4.40
Mar	5.14	5.19	5.13	5.17	5.13
May	6.12	6.21	6.12	6.20	6.14
Sales: 2,305.					
SILVER (5,000 troy ounces)					
Apr	421.50	425.00	421.50	425.00	416.00
May	417.50	429.00	417.00	427.50	418.50
Jul	424.00	434.80	423.50	433.30	424.40
Sep	429.50	441.00	429.50	438.90	430.10
Dec	438.50	449.00	438.30	447.50	438.70
Jan	440.80	450.00	440.80	450.00	441.30
Mar	446.10	456.50	446.10	455.60	446.90
May	451.90	461.10	451.90	461.10	452.40
Jul	458.00	465.50	458.00	465.50	457.80
Sales: 21,171.					
ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)					
May	47.00	48.05	47.50	47.50	B47.95
Jul	49.65	49.80	49.35	49.40	B49.85
Sep	51.20	51.50	51.15	B51.00	B51.45
Jan	54.45	54.45	45.05	B53.95	B54.50
Sales: 150.					
COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)					
May	42.70	43.50	42.70	43.10	42.43
Jul	43.35	44.15	43.35	43.80	43.16
Oct	44.75	45.55	44.75	45.43	B44.58
Dec	44.65	46.25	45.60	46.12	45.30
Mar	46.90	47.05	46.75	B46.85	B46.15
May	47.45	47.45	47.45	B47.70	B46.90
Jul	—	—	—	B48.30	B47.50
Sales: 1,450.					
GOLD (100 troy ounces)					
Apr	175.50	177.30	175.50	177.10S	176.00
May	177.00	177.00	177.00	178.30S	177.30
Jun	178.20	179.70	178.00	179.50S	178.50
Aug	181.00	182.00	180.70	181.90S	181.00
Oct	184.40	184.40	185.40	184.30S	183.50
Dec	185.80	187.20	185.60	186.30S	185.90
Apr	190.60	192.50	190.60	191.80S	190.80
Jun	193.20	193.70	193.20	194.30S	193.20
Sales: 807.					

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
WHEAT (5,000 bu)					
May	3.77	3.90	3.77	3.87½	3.74½
Jul	3.65	3.75	3.64	3.71½	3.61
Sep	3.71	3.82	3.71	3.78½	3.67
Dec	3.90	3.91½	3.79	3.88	3.77
Mar	3.92½	3.92½	3.92½	3.92½	3.83½
CORN (5,000 bu)					
May	2.97	3.03¼	2.97	2.99	2.95
Jul	2.96	3.02¾	2.96	2.98¾	2.94
Sep	2.87	2.92¾	2.87	2.91	2.84
Dec	2.69½	2.76½	2.69½	2.75	2.68
Mar	2.75½	2.81	2.75½	2.79½	2.73½
SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)					
May	5.99	6.15½	5.99	6.09	5.95
Jul	6.04	6.17½	6.01	6.12	5.97
Aug	6.00	6.18	6.00	6.12½	5.98
Sep	6.00	6.10	5.99	6.01	5.91
Nov	5.92	6.03½	5.89	5.96	5.85
Jan	5.96	6.09	5.96	6.01½	5.90
Mar	6.05	6.15	6.05	6.09	5.97
SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)					
May	30.30	30.75	30.25	30.75	29.80
Jul	29.00	29.50	28.85	29.50	28.55
Aug	28.00	28.55	27.95	28.55	27.60
Sep	26.90	27.60	26.90	27.60	26.55
Oct	25.90	26.55	25.90	26.55	25.50
Dec	24.90	25.50	24.90	25.40	24.50
Jan	24.60	24.95	24.60	24.90	23.90
Mar	24.10	24.50	24.10	24.50	23.50
SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)					
May	128.50	131.00	127.00	127.00	127.50
Jul	132.50	135.50	131.10	131.10	131.50
Aug	135.00	138.00	134.00	134.50	134.00
Sep	138.00	141.00	137.00	137.00	138.00
Oct	140.00	142.00	140.00	140.00	139.00
Dec	143.00	144.50	141.00	141.00	140.00
Jan	145.00	146.50	142.00	142.00	143.00
Mar	148.00	150.00	145.00	145.00	146.00
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Apr	413.00	426.00	413.00	426.00	416.00
May	416.30	431.00	416.50	426.50	418.10
Jun	421.00	431.50	420.00	429.00	424.00
Aug	427.00	438.00	426.00	433.50	422.00
Oct	431.50	442.50	431.50	440.50	434.00
Dec	438.00	449.00	437.50	446.50	440.50
Feb	444.00	454.00	444.00	452.50	448.00
Apr	450.20	458.50	450.20	458.00	453.00
Jun	456.00	464.00	456.00	463.50	458.50

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)					
Apr	42.20	42.55	42.00	42.30	41.25
Jun	42.10	42.77	42.05	42.30	41.70
Aug	40.40	40.85	40.35	40.50	39.87
Oct	39.45	39.80	39.30	39.60	39.00
Dec	39.25	39.62	39.10	39.45	39.10
Feb	39.25	39.65	39.15	b39.45	b39.07

Sales: April 1979; June 4040; Aug 2243; Oct 322; Dec 159; Feb 71.

Open interest: April 5309; June 11243; Aug 5766; Oct 1609; Dec 1534; Feb 380.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)					
Apr	42.10	42.47	41.55	41.60	42.05
Jun	45.80	46.15	45.20	45.20	45.60
Jul	46.35	46.95	46.10	46.20	46.35
Aug	45.90	46.15	44.90	44.90	b45.52
Oct	44.95	45.80	44.30	44.50	44.75
Dec	45.30	45.55	44.90	45.00	45.20
Feb	44.70	45.00	44.25	44.30	b45.35
Apr	43.50	43.50	42.60	43.00	43.30

Sales: April 815; June 1944; July 716; Aug 316; Oct 103; Dec 300; Feb 80; April 16.

Open interest: April 2192; June 3573; July 2458; Aug 1256; Oct 631; Dec 1662; Feb 559; April 138.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)					
Apr	39.40	39.45	38.20	38.30	38.90
May	39.75	40.60	39.30	40.50	39.45
Jun	42.10	42.45	41.60	41.90	41.50
Sep	50.30	51.35	50.10	50.75	50.45

Sales: April 206; May 279; June 67; Sep 38.

Open interest: March 15; April 369; May 770; June 325; Sep 343.

FROZEN PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)					
May	72.25	72.55	70.45	70.90	72.00
Jul	72.60	72.85	71.00	71.30	72.25
Aug	71.25	71.75	69.85	69.85	70.90
Feb	69.50	69.50	67.20	67.30	b68.00
Mar	69.35	69.35	67.15	67.15	67.85
May	—	—	—	a67.70	b68.80

Sales: May 3180; July 2075; Aug 460; Feb 127; March 22; May 6.

Open interest: March 16; May 3901; July 3800; Aug 1236; Feb 804; March 24; May 3.

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

GOLD (100 troy ounce)					
Apr	176.10	176.10	176.10	176.10	—
Jun	178.50	179.80	178.10	179.40	180.00
Sep	182.80	183.10	181.40	182.70	182.00
Dec	185.80	187.00	185.50	187.00	185.70
Mar	190.30	190.50	190.30	190.50	190.00
Jun	194.00	194.70	194.00	194.70	194.00

Sales: April 4; June 420; Sep 36; Dec 18; March 4; June 1.

Market Summary

March 31, 1975

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Block HR	226,500	13⅝	
Sony Corp	192,200	10⅛	+ ⅜
Southern Co	173,900	9⅞	— ⅛
Gannett Co	155,000	33	— ⅞
Phillips Pet	144,900	39¼	— ⅞
AmEl Pw	117,200	16⅞	
House Fin	117,200	16½	— ⅝
Colum Pict	103,100	7¼	+ ½
Norton Sim	102,700	17⅝	—1⅝
US Steel	102,200	58¾	+ ¼
Kresge SS	100,900	25⅝	— ½
Int Nickel	98,300	25	+1⅛
Texaco Inc	98,200	24⅛	— ⅛
Un Carbide	97,200	56⅜	—1⅜
McLouth Stl	91,400	16¼	+ ¼

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	16.27	18.30
Advances	649	826
Declines	738	577
Unchanged	403	391
Total issues	1840	1794
New 1975 highs	92	97
New 1975 lows	9	11

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Frigitronc	98,000	8⅛	—2⅜
Goldfield Cp	89,800	1½	— ⅛
Intl Bknot	66,600	15-16	+ 1-16
Airborne Fr	41,500	8⅞	+ ⅞
Gearhart	38,600	19⅝	+ ⅝
Champ Ho	35,800	4⅛	
Syntex Corp	35,000	38⅛	— ⅛
Alleg Airl	25,600	4⅛	— ⅛
Brad Ragan	24,400	18½	—1½
HoustOil M	24,300	20⅝	— ⅝

Appro total stock sales 2,110,000

Stock sales year ago 1,629,540

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
80.39	79.76	79.93	—0.8

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	773.70	779.72	764.39	768.15	— 2.11
20 Trn	166.81	167.94	164.33	165.48	— 0.65
15 Utl	77.07	78.22	76.50	77.20	+ 0.26
65 Stk	241.42	243.79	238.86	240.24	— 0.52

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials		Not available		
20 Railroads				
55 Utilities				
500 Stocks				

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite			44.21	—.25
Industrials	Not		48.66	—.28
Transportation	available		31.47	—.06
Utilities			30.44	—.11
Finance			47.15	—.40

Monday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-92

Abbott Lab	Goodrich	Pamida Inc
Allegh Cp	GorJwlyA	Pnwlt 2.50pf
Allied Strs	Halliburtn	Pitt Ft W pf
Amal Sug	Harcourt	Pittston Co
Amax Inc	Hershy Fds	Potlatch Cp
Amaxinc pf	Homestke	Prod Rsrch
Am Dist Tel	HudsBay A	Proler Inl
Ameron	Int Brands	Rite Aid
AMF Inc	JerC 13.50pf	Riviana Fds
Athlone Ind	Jim Walter	Rucker Co
Becton Dick	JimW 1.60pf	StJoe Min
Best Prod	Kaisr Alum	Scott Ftzer
Cadence Ind	Kidde pfB	Southld Cp
Carling OKe	Kirsch Co	StBr Paint
CBS pf	Latrobe Stl	Stanley Wks
CenHud Gas	LongILt pfB	Stauff Chem
Chain 5.50pf	Lucky Str	Stauff 1.80pf
Chesale Sys	MacyRH pf	Sterchi Bro
Clev Cliff	Marsh Field	Talcott Nat
Colum Pict	Matsush El	Texasgulf
Coml Solv	MCA Inc	Textn 1.40pf
Crane Co	McLean Trk	Thompn JW
CTS Corp	Melv Shoe	Tropicana
Cumm Eng	Mercant Str	Un Camp
Dennis Mfg	Mesabi Tr	US Steel
Diam Shm	MGM	US Tobac
DiamSh pfD	Midld Ross	Utah Int
FederDStr	Monarch M	Vornado Inc
Garfinkl Brk	NorAm Phil	VSI Corp
Gen Cinema	NorCenRy	WisEl 7.75pf
GMtr 3.75pf	NVF Co	

NEW LOWS-9

Barber Oil	MasMut Inc	PacA IncSh
Burl North	Mesa Pet	SouthCal Ed
Lamsn Ses	OhPow 14pf	Wheel LakE

Italian Output Falls

ROME, March 31 (Reuters).—Industrial production in Italy fell by 14.8 per cent between January 1974 and January 1975, the government statistics institute reported today. The general index of industrial production fell from 128 to 109.1 over this period (base 1970), the institute said.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, March 31, 1975

	High	Low	Last	Chg
750 Abby Glen	290	290	290	
2101 Abitibi	$ 9⅞	9¾	9¾	
200 Acklands	$ 13¾	13¾	13¾	
1020 Acres Ltd	$ 8	8	8 —	⅛
1307 Agnico E	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
305 Agra Ind	$ 5⅞	5⅜	5⅞+	¼
3357 Alta Gas A	$ 12½	12⅛	12⅛—	¼
100 Algo CVNT	$ 12½	12½	12½—	⅛
330 Alliance B	465	465	465	
1400 Argus C pr	$ 14½	14½	14½	
200 Alco A	$ 17¾	17¾	17¾+	⅛
1420 BP Can	$ 11⅞	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
1080 Banister C	6	6	6 —	⅛
1039 Bank N S	$ 40⅜	40½	40½—	⅛
10535 Bell Canad	$ 47¾	47⅛	47⅝+	⅛
650 Beth Cop A	$ 9½	9¼	9¼—	⅛
308 Block Bros	325	315	325 —	5
980 Bovis Cor	110	102	110 +	9
800 Bralor Res	129	129	129	
1700 Bramalea	5½	5½	5½	
1600 Brameda	72	71	71 —	1
2200 Brenda M	395	380	395 +	20
100 BC Forest	$ 14¾	14¾	14¾+	½
1585 BC Phone	$ 10⅞	10¾	10¾—	¼
600 Brunswk	375	370	370	
1125 Budd Auto	$ 5¼	5	5¼+	¼
284 Burns Fds	$ 11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
69 Cad Frvw	$ 13	12⅞	12⅞	
408 Cal Pow	24½	24½	24½—	¼
1950 Camflo	$ 14⅛	13⅞	14⅛+	¼
900 Campau A	$ 5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
150 C Pakrs C	$ 18⅝	18⅜	18⅜—	⅜
300 C Tung	294	290	290 +	2
100 C Cablesy	13½	13½	13½+	⅛
1700 Cdn Cel	$ 6	5½	5½—	¼
3604 C Imp Bank	$ 25¼	25	25	
411 C Ind Gas	$ 6⅝	6½	6½—	⅛
1134 Cdn Tire A	43	42½	42½—	½
125 C Uitlles	$ 9½	9½	9½—	⅛
47 Candel Oil	$ 6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
4495 Cassler	425	360	425 +	65
420 Celanese	385	380	335	
1508 Chieftan D	$ 7⅜	7¼	7¼—	¼
73 CHUM	$ 6¼	6½	6½	
1000 Coch Will	133	133	133 —	1
700 C Holiday	350	353	350	
700 Con Bldg	260	260	260	
500 C Rambler	165	165	165 +	5
1410 Con Distrb	$ 7¼	7	7¼—	⅛
4211 Cons Gas	$ 14⅝	14½	14⅝—	⅛
380 Craigmt	410	410	410 +	10
200 Crush Intl	$ 6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
1202 Denison	$ 43⅝	43½	43½—	⅛
1400 Dicknsn	$ 9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
1295 Dofasco	$ 24¼	23½	23½—	⅜
518 Dom Store	18½	18¼	18¼—	¼
25 Du Pont	$ 19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
500 East Mal	390	385	385 —	5
200 Electro A	440	440	440	
3050 Falcon C	$ 6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
2282 Falcon	$ 32	31¾	32 +	½
660 Gen Distrb	$ 8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
7083 Gnt Masct	56	55	55 +	1
3250 Gibraltar	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
225 Gt Oil Sds	$ 7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
1200 GL Paper	$ 19	19	19	
167 Gt W Life	$ 62	62	62 +	⅜
17 Greyhnd	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
500 Guar Trst	$ 6¼	6¼	6¼+	⅛
2200 Hawker S	495	485	495 —	5
920 Hayes D A	$ 5¼	5⅛	5¼+	⅛
16800 Houston O	129	123	125 —	3
1100 H Bay Co	$ 17	17	17 —	⅛
30 Huron Erl	$ 24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
1690 IAC	$ 19⅛	18⅞	19⅛+	⅛
50 Indusmin	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
359 Inland Gas	$ 8	8	8	
880 Int Mogul	260	260	260 +	5
1050 Intpr Pipe	$ 13	13	13	
400 Inv Grp A	$ 6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
210 Jannock	$ 6	5⅞	6	
26655 Kaiser Re	8⅞	8¾	8⅞+	⅛
2680 Kaps Tran	260	255	259 —	1
180 Kelsey H	$ 7½	7½	7½+	⅛
2806 Kerr A A	$ 12⅛	12	12⅛	
100 Koffler	370	370	370 +	5
376 Labatt A	$ 18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
100 Lab Min	$ 24¼	24¼	24¼+	¼
1258 LOnt Cem	358	350	350	
1100 Lob Co B	$ 7	7	7	
600 Loeb M	320	320	320	
1548 MB Ltd	$ 23½	23¼	23½+	¼
5500 Madsen	60	57	57 +	1
430 M Lf Mills	$ 26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
812 Mattgml	$ 15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
508 McGraw H	405	400	400	
2370 Microsyst	300	280	300 —	5
5384 Moore	$ 45⅝	44⅝	45⅝	
200 Murphy	$ 5	5	5	
2757 Noranda A	$ 33⅛	32⅞	33	
1150 Nor Elect	$ 22	21⅝	22 +	½
510 Oshawa A	$ 5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
900 Pamour	$ 9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
2600 PanCan P	$ 11½	11⅛	11⅜+	¼
78 Patino N V	$ 14	13⅞	13⅞	
400 Pembin B	240	220	240 +	39
660 Pine Point	$ 30⅝	30⅛	30⅝+	½
500 Pitts C	$ 7	6⅞	7 +	¼
950 Placer	$ 15¾	15½	15½+	½
900 Que Sturg	495	485	495 +	15
700 Rayrock	91	91	91 +	3
425 Rdpath A	$ 20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	½
400 Reed Ostr A	$ 7	6⅞	7	
610 Reichhold	$ 23¼	23	23	
500 Revnu Prp	104	104	104 +	2
200 Scotts	$ 6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	¼
6020 Shell Can	$ 15⅛	15	15	
2500 Sherritt	$ 6	5⅞	6	
112 Siebens	$ 9½	9¼	9¼+	¼
4297 Simpsons	$ 8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
384 Simpson S	$ 10⅝	10½	10⅝	
650 Slst W Can	$ 6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
2000 Southm A	$ 26⅛	26⅛	26½	
125 St Brodcst	9¼	9¼	9¼	
1461 Stelco A	$ 27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	
2415 Steep R	118	116	118	
2450 Sundale O	450	445	450	
1100 Teck Cor A	240	240	240	
200 Teck Cor B	225	223	223	
35 Texaco	$ 31⅝	31¼	31⅝	
900 Thom N A	$ 12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
3485 Tor Dm Bk	$ 39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	
1325 Traders A	$ 13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
525 Trans Mt	$ 11	10⅞	11	
2936 TrCan PL	$ 10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
1200 Un Gas	$ 8	8	8	
200 Union Oil	$ 9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
3000 U Siscoe	485	470	485	
3800 Upp Can	106	104	104	
100 Van Der	370	370	370	
1900 Voyager P	$ 6⅛	6½	6⅝	
475 Weldwod	$ 8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
400 Wstburne	$ 8	8	8	
400 West Mine	218	215	215	
7800 Weston	$ 21	21	21	
3550 Willroy	150	150	150	
1670 Woodwd A	$ 23½	23⅜	23⅜	
400 Yk Bear	205	202	205	
500 Yukon C	90	90	90	

Total sales 1,351,542 shares

Montreal Stocks

	High	Low	Last
1000 Algoma	$ 27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
2685 Bank Mont	$ 14½	14⅜	14⅜
300 Bombard	290	290	290
843 Can Cement	$ 11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
304 Con Bath	$ 23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
350 Dom Bridge	323	22¾	23
700 Gaz Metro	$ 6⅝	6½	6⅝
233 Imasco	$ 29⅝	29½	29⅝
1350 Ivaco	$ 12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
750 Mont Trust	$ 12½	12¼	12½
700 Power Cp	$ 10	9⅞	9⅞
2372 Royal Bank	$ 30¼	30⅛	30¼
200 Roy Trust A	$ 23½	23½	23½
200 Zellers	$ 9	9	9

Total sales 337,542 shares.

Japan Exports 200,044 Autos For February

TOKYO, March 31 (UPI).—Japanese auto makers export 200,044 cars, trucks and buses February with 58,782 of the going to the United States, Japan Automobile Manufactur Association has reported.

Exports to all countries sh ed a 13-per-cent increase o January, when 177,051 units shipped overseas. February ports, in terms of the number cars shipped, were almost same as in the same month 1974.

A spokesman for the asso tion said South Africa Japan's second-largest car exp market in February, taking 582 units. Others were Austra 14,193 vehicles; Britain, 10, and Belgium, 7,483.

Nissan, maker of Datsun was the top exporter for month with shipments of 68 units, up 6 per cent over same month last year. Toyo Japan's largest car maker, second with exports of 63 units for the month.

Markets Closed

Stock markets and currency changes in Europe and Cana were closed Monday for Easter holiday.

BUSINESS

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FINANCE

PARIS, TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1975

By Buying Entire Bond Issues

·ench Bankers Bypass ·ab Boycott Blacklist

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

IS, March 31 (NYT).—An tion in investment banking ing the French get around abs' practice of blacklisting -controlled banks in the ation of corporate borrow-

mall group of banks is up an entire issue of to be offered by a corporate er. Each bank in this is then free to bring in banks, which may or may on the blacklist, to help rite and distribute its of the issue without con- other members.

blacklist was disclosed this year when Kuwait told banks that Arabs would articipate in syndications three Jewish-controlled were kept out.

three were S. G. Warburg of London, the Rothschild g houses in Paris and n and Lazard Frères of

er the new procedures these may form part of the ate because the name of an ank will not appear on a ct with a blacklisted insti-

Procedure Illustrated

way it works in practice is in a new issue that has een placed by Charbonna- France, the nationalized oard. This organization is ing 80 million francs for years and will be paying per cent interest.

six banks are named as writers, and these six have up the entire issue. Each free to work with its own tually selected group.

leading manager in the s the Banque de l'Union éenne. Two Arab banks are the managers—the Intra Investment Co., dominated by the governments of Kuwait, Qatar and Lebanon, and Kuwait Investment Co.

The three other banks are Société Générale de Paris, Banque Nationale de Paris, two state-owned institutions, and Union Bank of Switzerland.

Government Criticized

Normally the managing group collectively has a contract with the underwriters. But since the managing group in this case has bought up the entire issue, there is no need for any such contract, and each of the members of the group is free to bring in other banks to help underwrite its share of the issue.

Last month the French government ran into heavy criticism for tolerating exclusion of blacklisted banks from issues of two state-owned companies Air France and Cie Nationale du Rhône.

Then, two weeks later, the state-owned railway system borrowed $40 million using the services of some of the blacklisted banks.

Bankers said that was a way of demonstrating the government's ostensible neutrality. Lazard Frères had formally protested to the Finance Ministry against its being excluded from the Cie Nationale du Rhône issue. Traditionally Lazard has participated in that company's fund-raising.

Bankers said the Arab action was aimed not at all Jewish-controlled houses, but against those that have been active in collecting money for Israel.

"The new practice," said one Paris banker, "is a sophisticated way of handling an unfortunate situation that no one wants to see made worse."

U.S. Drug Firms Rush to Ireland

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP-DJ).—U.S. drug makers are flocking to build plants in Ireland, reflecting investment attractions that include a 15-year exemption from Irish taxes.

Firms with major manufacturing projects planned, building or in production include Syntex Corp., Merck, Sharp & Dohme, Smith Kline & French Laboratories, Pfizer Inc., Warner Lambert Co., Linson, Armour Pharmaceutical, Schering Plough Corp., Abbott Laboratories, Hollister Stier Laboratories Inc., Becton Dickinson & Co., Technicon Corp. and Beckman Instruments Inc.

"In the past 18 months, new investment in pharmaceutical production in Ireland totaled nearly $300 million," reports an official of Ireland's Industrial Development Authority. Besides the predominant U.S. concerns, drug producers headquartered in Britain, Sweden, West Germany and Italy are participating in the investment rush.

The surge partly reflects investment attractions that are not available only to drug makers. In addition to the exemption from taxes, grants can be negotiated with the Irish government.

Such incentives attract any type of industrial operation, but there is special interest among the pharmaceuticals makers, the Irish development group says, because drugs and similar products have a "high added-value content."

This means that they can be produced from inexpensive Irish raw materials and turned, by high technology processes, into products that can be sold at a considerably higher price. In addition, little bulk is involved, so transportation costs to the Continent are not an important consideration, as they would be for high-bulk, low-technology products.

There is also the availability of relatively low-paid, yet highly skilled workers, including scientists and technicians graduated from Irish universities. Other countries might offer lower wage scales, drug firm executives say, but they do not offer the amount of education and literacy found in Ireland.

Not surprisingly, the desirability of Ireland for the manufacture of high-technology products has also attracted several companies that make sophisticated hospital equipment and medical devices including Becton-Dickinson, Howmedica, Baxter Laboratories, Abbott Laboratories and Beckman Instruments.

"The people at the Irish Development Authority are very bright, aggressive and imaginative," says an executive of a U.S. drug company that recently committed more than $60 million to new Irish manufacturing facilities. "And what's more, they want you."

A decade ago, Ireland's exports of drugs and such products as insecticides, pesticides, steroids and other so-called fine chemicals amounted to only about $4.5 million yearly. Now, the total runs more than $140 million annually, up almost 300 per cent in the past four years alone. By 1980, the Irish government estimates, annual exports will reach close to $500 million.

Concern Over REIT Loans Cited

Chemical Bank Cancels Debt Issue

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP-DJ).—The holding company for Chemical Bank has cancelled a $100-million offering of convertible debentures because of widespread investor concern over recent disclosures concerning the bank's loans to the troubled Real Estate Investment Trust industry.

Last Tuesday, Chemical revealed that it is renegotiating the terms on about $300 million of loans that it has outstanding to REITs.

That sum is in addition to $103 million in similar loans that Chemical has already renegotiated and classified as "nonincome-producing loans." The term applies to loans on which interest payments have been delinquent for 60 days.

The one-page announcement, issued yesterday, is a keen disappointment for the bank, which would have received the major share of the proceeds from the sale. It also prompted some analysts to speculate that the banking industry's heavy commitments to Real Estate Investment Trusts may create greater problems than expected in raising capital.

The decision was also a blow to Kuhn Loeb & Co. and First Boston Corp., managers of the offering. It was especially frustrating as investors, apparently attracted by the debentures' 9 3/8 per cent interest rate, had initially agreed to buy more than 95 per cent of the securities.

'We'll be Back'

In a telephone interview, Norborne Berkeley jr., president of the bank and its holding company, Chemical New York Corp., acknowledged that the cancellation "was a disappointment for us." He predicted that "we undoubtedly will be coming back to market someday," but he added that "it is terribly difficult to say at this time how soon."

The executive also said, "We hope it doesn't affect other banks' ability to go to market to raise funds." He emphasized that "we have absolutely no question about the overall soundness of the loans portfolio of our bank or the overall soundness of the banking industry as a whole."

Explaining Chemical's decision to withdraw the offer, a statement said the company "was motivated by the apparent widespread confusion resulting in the publicity given its loans to Real Estate Investment Trusts."

The statement added that the company "considered it desirable to permit a period of informed analysis by the investing public of the ultimate effect on the commercial banking system of loans to Real Estate Investment Trusts."

Donald Platten, Chemical chairman, said there is "widespread misunderstanding as to the potential impact on commercial banks of their loans to Real Estate Investment Trusts."

He said that "in the case of most REITs, there are valuable intrinsic assets, as well as significant equity and subordinated debt, which would be used to absorb losses before lending banks suffer a loss on any portion of the principal of their loans to REITs."

Mr. Platten also said Chemical's first-quarter earnings "are expected to be about 45 per cent greater" than those of a year earlier, "notwithstanding the increase in nonincome-producing loans."

Stock Prices Decline Slightly As Market Activity Slackens

NEW YORK, March 31 (IHT).—New York Stock Exchange prices closed narrowly lower today, giving up a moderate early gain. Trading was slow on the decline.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 2.11 points to 768.15. It was ahead almost 4 points in early trading. Declining issues outnumbered gainers by about 790 to 650.

Volume fell to 16.27 million shares compared with 18.3 million shares Thursday. The market was closed Friday for Easter.

Analysts attributed early buying to President Ford's signing of the tax-cut bill. However, they said uncertainty remained about the U.S. economy and expected lower first-quarter earnings reports.

Shields Model Roland analyst Myron Helman said light volume indicated end-of-the quarter waiting for signs of market direction. He also said there was some concern about that direction, and cited major financing plans ahead in April by both government and business.

Analysts say the money needs could be over-demanding on the money market.

H&R Block was the most active issue on the Big Board, closing at 13 5/8, unchanged. A block of 200,000 shares of the issue traded early in the session at 13 1/4.

Chemical New York advanced 5/8 to 35 7/8 although it called off an offering of $100 million in debentures.

Foxboro fell 2 1/4 to 23 1/4 after it announced plans to file for sale of 500,000 common shares.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 0.08 to 79.93.

In Chicago, farm commodity futures prices soared on the Board of Trade under a good demand and absence of sellers.

Soybean oil futures closed with a limit gain of 100 points, or 1 cent a pound, but a limit advance of 20 cents a bushel in soybeans was trimmed by profit-taking. Soybean oil, up about $5 a ton at one time, closed on a mixed tone.

Gains in oats, corn and wheat were substantial early in the session, although not of limit proportion. The gains were trimmed before the close.

Most Think U.S. Shares Are Heading Higher

Wall St. Attracts European Fund Managers

PARIS, (NYT).—Many European money managers are putting more of their clients' funds into American securities, contending that economic prospects in the United States have improved and that additional gains can be made from what they expect will be a stronger dollar.

Telephone interviews with specialists in West Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy and Britain found a majority heavily committed in the market in New York, convinced that American shares are headed higher.

Some expressed worry about higher interest rates later in the year, but most said this was a problem for 1976 and should not weigh on the market now. Most said that they saw still lower rates of inflation and few expressed worry about international setbacks for the United States.

"Reverses in the Middle East and Far East should not affect the market much, unless of course there is a new war or oil embargo," said a German manager.

"We have been very bullish on Wall Street in this bank and still are bullish," said William Wirth, research director at the Swiss Credit Bank, one of the major Swiss banks. "Practically all the new funds we invest outside of Switzerland are being put into New York," he disclosed.

Expanding Investment

Hekkehart Schwartzkopff, of Sal Oppenheim jr. & Co., said the Cologne investment bank is increasing the proportion of American investments of funds under bank management from 10 per cent to 20 per cent.

"We look at the market from the monetaristic side," Mr. Schwartzkopff said. "The national bank is obviously on the expansionary side. So is the government because of tax repayment credits. All this will encourage demand and lead to an upturn."

The views were not unanimous, however. Enrico Braggioti, general manager of Banca Commerciale Italiana, expressed strong reservations. "This is just a monetary market," he said. "As long as interest rates go down, the market goes up."

He continued: "I don't think it is reasonable to advise our customers to buy American securities now. With heavy borrowing by the Treasury and corporations, interest rates will go up again. At the same time many American companies will be financing through new equities. And there are too many uncertainties hanging over the economic and political situation."

Mr. Braggioti said that he is advising foreign clients to "stay liquid for the next month." Exchange controls restrict the amount of money Italians can invest abroad.

Claudio Segre, president and director general of Compagnie Européenne de Placements, is among the majority interviewed who are putting funds under management into Wall Street.

"All indicators are very bullish," he asserts but adds, "you have to be very careful." His point was that the leadership of the market rotates in a very sharp way and that the swings are violent.

Mr. Segre, a former monetary expert for the Common Market's Executive Commission who founded his Paris-based bank, said he believed the dollar had bottomed out. "I now see this as a plus," he added.

ny's Profit Plunges 48 Per Cent in Quarter

KYO, March 31 (AP-D ·— arp decline in turnover on 's domestic market sent lidated net profit of Sony plunging 48 per cent in the months ended Jan. 31, the quarter of the company's fiscal year, Sony said

olidated net profit fell to lion yen ($19.7 million) in nuary quarter from 11.04 yen a year earlier.

olidated sales declined to billion yen in the first r from 110.65 billion yen a arlier.

company's sales decline was y due to a slump in domes- mand. Sales at home fell 9 billion yen in the three s ended January from 65.11 yen a year earlier.

over in the year-ear" quarter was exceptionally however, as consumers raced to purchase durable goods after the start of the oil embargo in anticipation of sharp price increases in months ahead.

Volume in overseas markets rose to 52.3 billion yen in the first quarter from 45.54 billion yen a year earlier.

Sony's television sal. plunged 18 per cent in the first quarter to 38.61 billion yen and sales of radios and tape recorders totaled 26.74 billion yen, off 8 per cent from a year earlier.

However, audio equipment and video tape recorder turnover rose 4 per cent to 20.91 billion yen and sales of other products jumped 20 per cent to 59.34 billion yen.

Commenting on the results, Noboru Yoshi, senior managing director, said net profit is expected to fall in the second quarter from the 3.4 billion yen earned a year earlier, although the drop will not be as sharp as the first quarter's decline.

Mr. Yoshi said consolidated sales in the current three-month period will probably be slightly below the year-earlier 84.18-billion-yen level.

While Japanese consumer spending has firmed somewhat in recent weeks, buying has been directed mainly at low-priced products rather than at the higher end of the scale, which is Sony's main domain, Mr. Yoshi said.

Finance Plan Set by Lagos

LAGOS, March 31 (AP-DJ).—The $24 million a day that Nigeria earns from oil exports will be used to help finance a $48-billion five-year development plan formally launched on Saturday.

The third five-year plan is designed to create an industrial revolution, boost stagnant agriculture toward self-sufficiency and radically improve social services and transport facilities.

Of the $48-billion expenditure envisaged, $32 billion will be provided directly by the government. The remaining $16 billion will come from the private sector.

Transport receives the largest slice of government investment, with more than $11.2 billion. The road network will be increased from the present 4,375 miles to 18,750 miles.

A start will be made on the complete reconstruction of the railway system, including the introduction of a standard gauge and nearly 600 miles of new track.

To ease chronic congestion at Nigeria's four ports, 18 new berths will be constructed and new ports opened. Seventeen new airports will be opened and services to other West African nations increased.

Industry also receives a boost designed to introduce large-scale production of petro-chemicals, iron and steel, trucks and autos.

Japan's Growth Expected to Be 2 Per Cent in '75

TOKYO, March 31 (Reuters).—Japan's real economic growth during the 1975 fiscal year starting tomorrow will be slightly above 2 per cent, compared with an estimated decline of 1 per cent in the current year, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry forecast today.

The 1975 growth will be lower than the 4.3 per cent officially projected by the cabinet last December because of continued recession coupled with prospects for rising prices, it said.

Real growth of 5 per cent will follow in 1976, when the present "interim period" of transition from fast growth to stable growth is expected to come to an end.

From the 1977 financial year onward, the economy is expected to grow an average 7 per cent a year, the ministry said.

Japan Wholesale Index

TOKYO, March 31 (AP-DJ).—Japan's wholesale price index (1970 equals 100) was 155.6 in the second 10 days of March, unchanged from the preceding 10-day period but up 4.9 per cent from the average of March last year, the Bank of Japan said today.

Nippon Steel Bond Set

TOKYO, March 31 (AP-DJ).—Nippon Steel Corp. said today it plans to offer 30 billion yen of convertible bonds on the Japanese money market in June.

N.Y. Brokers' Profits Boom As Volume of Trading Swells

By Robert J. Cole

NEW YORK, March 31 (NYT).—With the New York stock market's trading volume up nearly 40 per cent to well over 20 million shares a day so far this year, stockbrokers are again making big money.

Donald Regan, chairman of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc., the biggest brokerage house in the industry, set the tone the other day when he proclaimed that first-quarter profits on Wall Street should be "the biggest" in history.

As the first quarter of 1975 draws to a close, a spot check of several leading brokerage houses shows that most well-managed securities firms should be reporting record or near-record profits for the first three months.

The trend appears to be widespread, extending to big and small brokerage firms alike and to the investment banking firms as well as the retail houses that cater to the small investor.

Cost-cutting seems to be one factor in the strong showing, although the surge in trading volume to a phenomenal 1.3 billion shares in the first quarter from 930 million a year ago has pushed profits to unusally high levels.

William Clayton, senior vice-president of E.F. Hutton & Co., said: "It'll be one of the best quarters in Hutton's history. All of our cost-cutting is beginning to pay dividends."

In one of the most candid of the industry comments, Robert Stovall, vice-president of Reynolds Securities Inc., said, "We'll come close in the first quarter of 1975 to earning the 72 cents a share we earned in all of last year."

Mr. Stovall contended that any brokerage firm that was consistently profitable and did not come close to earning in the first quarter of this year what it earned in all 1974 had "better take a close look at its cost controls and marketing programs." Last yea. was a poor one for many brokerage houses.

Aggregate profits of New York Stock Exchange member firms stood at a scant $50 million in the first quarter of 1974, fell nearly $46 million into the red for the first half and ended the year with a 12-month profit of $45.8 million. This contrasted with a loss in 1973 of $49 million. Rate increases in September, 1973, and again in November, 1974, helped pull the industry into the black.

A number of Wall Street firms, deeply concerned about the coming of full price competition in May, have been citing the heavy losses of the industry as an excuse to delay what they call "Mayday." With profits rolling now, that excuse no longer appears convincing.

Tool Backlog Drops in U.S.

By Gene Smith

NEW YORK, March 31 (NYT).—The machine tool industry's backlog dwindled by almost $350 million in this year's first two months as orders dropped and shipments rose.

This was disclosed in the February statistics released over the weekend by the National Machine Tool Builders' Association.

The backlog at the end of February had slipped by $81.4 million to just under $2.3 billion, while the Jan. 31 backlog of almost $2.5 billion was down $167.5 million. The 1974 yearend backlog of more than $3.5 billion represented a drop of $134 million from the Nov. 30 level. This would indicate that the industry's backlog over the last three months had fallen by more than $390 million.

The trade association reported that February's new orders for both metal-cutting and metal-forming tools had totaled $82.7 million, down 24.8 per cent from the January total and 71.5 per cent below that of February, 1974. Orders for the year to date, at just under $146 million, were running 66.1 per cent behind the first two months of 1974.

Shipments Increase

However, total industry shipments for February rose 23.4 per cent from the January level to $217.4 million. This represented a gain of 62.4 per cent over the February, 1974, level and raised the total for the first two months to $393.5 million, or 53.5 per cent ahead of the year-earlier figure.

Domestic shipments accounted for $327.1 million of total shipments for the first two months, an increase of 44.2 per cent over the 1974 level, while tools shipped outside the country in the first two months were valued at $66.4 million, or 123.6 per cent higher than a year ago.

New orders from both domestic and foreign buyers were lagging well behind year-earlier levels—down 68.8 per cent in the first two months for the domestic sector and 49.4 per cent lower for foreign sales.

U.S. Industry Operating at 65.5% Capacity

NEW YORK, March 31 (Reuters).—U.S. industry operated at 65.5 per cent of capacity in February, the lowest level since the introduction of monthly reports in 1964 by McGraw Hill's economics department.

Reporting this today, McGraw-Hill said with production scheduled to fall even further in the next few months it is likely the operating rate will continue to decline.

The operating rate in February was 2.5 percentage points below the January level, and 18 points below the February, 1974, level. The largest falls in output occurred in the durable goods and nondurable manufacturing areas, McGraw-Hill added.

Reuss Asks Fed To Curb Banks

WASHINGTON, March 31 (NYT).—The chairman of the House Banking Committee has urged the Federal Reserve Board to begin to supervise and regulate foreign-exchange trading by banks.

The request was made in a letter from Rep. Henry Reuss, D-Wis., the committee chairman, to Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. Rep. Reuss made the letter public.

He said that currency trading "is an area where the Federal Reserve should closely supervise the activities of member banks, and yet the policy seems to be one of hands off."

Citing losses of the Franklin National Bank and others, Rep. Reuss said: "There is ample evidence that banks have been in the past, and may still be, exposed to potentially heavy foreign-exchange losses."



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April 1, 1975

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from page 6.)

—1975— High. Low.	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	Last	Net chg'e
58½	46 GHW pf 3.87		17	56¾	56½	56½	
65¾	56¼ GHW pf5.75		1	64¼	64¼	64¼+	¼
3⅞	1⅝ Gulton Ind	15	6	3⅜	3¼	3⅜—	⅛

H

28⅝	20½ Heck W 2.48	11	1	27	27	27	
16⅞	10½ HallFB .50	13	81	16⅝	27	15⅝	16⅛+ ⅛
13¼	11 HallPrt .80a	5	5	12¾	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
148	115 Halliblt 1.32	19	196	148¾	142½	145½	
16¾	12⅛ Hamrlf 1.20	3	44	16⅜	15½	15⅝—	⅛
5¼	3⅝ Hammond	7	20	5⅛	4⅞	5	⅛
6¾	3½ Handlman .40	14	15	5¾	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
25⅛	20¼ Handyh .80	5	5	25	24¾	24¾—	⅛
8⅞	6½ HanesCp .68		16	8¼	8⅛	8¼—	⅛
48	24½ Hanna 1.35	15	53	35⅞	35½	35½+	⅛
24	14⅝ HarBrJ 1.20	8	53	24½	23	24	1
⅝	3 Hardees	18	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
33½	25⅝ Harnist 1.80	4	38	31⅜	31	31	
16⅞	8 Harrahs .22	10	32	15⅝	15⅛	15½+	⅛
21⅞	14½ Harris 1.20		32	20⅝	20	20½+	⅛
14	10 Hargco 1b	5	25	13	12⅝	13	
8⅜	5½ HartSMx .60	6	45	8½	8¼	8½+	⅛
13⅞	6¼ HartleHk .20	8	3	12⅝	12⅛	12½	
17⅛	14⅜ HartSe 1.44a		11	16	15⅝	15⅞—	⅛
20⅞	16½ HawIEl 1.68	7	18	18⅞	18½	18⅝+	⅛
10¾	7⅛ HayesAlb 1	6	15	9⅛	9¼	9⅛+	⅛
4⅞	2¼ Hazeltine		27	3¾	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
9⅜	5¼ HCA M .50a	4	6	8⅜	8¼	8⅜—	⅛
91	57½ Hecks .12	6		9	9⅜	9⅜	
20⅜	13½ HeclaM .50t	15	250	18⅜	17⅞	18⅛—	⅛
7⅝	6⅜ Heilem .48a	6	13	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
49½	38⅛ HeinzH 1.28	11	367	46⅜	46⅛	46⅛—	⅛
4⅝	2¼ Helene Curt	6	21	4⅛	4	4	
30½	24 Hellerin .84	10	21	25⅝	25	25	
11⅞	5¼ Helmerl .60		14	11½	11¼	11½+	⅛
36¾	27⅞ Helmrhp .30	8	50	29⅝	29¼	29⅛	
13⅜	7¼ Hemlsph Cp		2	1⅝	1½	1½	
7½	6 HemInc .88e		6	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
29⅝	22 Hercules .80	11	260	24½	24	24	
17	10⅞ HershFd .60	10	164	12½	12	12½+	⅛
27	20¾ Hesston .40	5	30	22⅞	22¼	22¾+	⅛
40	28½ Heubln 1.18	14	138	38½	38¼	38⅜+	
93¾	56⅜ HewlPk .28	29	233	92½	91⅜	92	⅛
3	1½ High Volta	12	24	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
22¼	14⅝ Hillenbd .68	9	8	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	
23⅜	11⅜ Hilton Hil 1	10	47	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜	
3⅜	2⅛ HMW Ind		4	23	3⅛	3	⅛
19	11½ Hobart .80	10	8	17⅝	17½	17½	
13¾	8½ HoernW .72	5	16	12⅝	12¾	12⅝+	⅛
5¼	2¼ Hoff Elctrn		8	4⅜	4½	4⅜+	⅛
12	5⅛ Holiday .35	10	258	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	
19¾	11⅜ Hildyn 1.78b		3	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜+	⅛
33¾	22½ HoltySug 3a	2	22	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	
47½	34½ Homestk 1a	16	465	47⅜	45⅞	47⅝+	1⅝
36¼	20⅜ Homwwl 1.40	8	195	31	30⅛	30½	
15⅜	12⅜ HoovBl 1.28	6	x5	15⅛	14⅞	15	⅛
4⅛	1¾ Horizon Cp		4	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	
14⅜	7⅞ HospAff .32b	9	22	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	
20	8⅝ HospCpA .20	11	137	19	18⅞	19	
10⅜	5⅝ Hostintl .36	6	96	9⅜	8⅞	8⅞	
9⅜	7¼ Houdail .88a	4	33	9⅛	9	9⅛	
24⅝	22 Houd pf 2.25		1	24	24	24	
18⅞	6 HougMfr .60		6	8	9⅜	9⅛+	⅛
9⅜	2¾ HouFab .10a	10	131	8¼	8	8	
18⅛	11⅞ HouseFn 1	7	1172	18⅜	17⅝	18	⅛
32¾	25⅞ HouF pf2.50		5	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜+	⅛
42	26¼ HouF pf2.37		6	38	37⅞	37⅞—	⅛
26¼	20¾ HousLP 1.56	9	186	22⅝	22½	22⅝+	⅛
40	29⅛ HowNGs .80	10	189	35⅞	34⅝	34⅝	
79½	59 HouG pf2.50		12	76¼	76	76¼	
11¼	4½ HowJohn .20	13	466	10⅝	10¼	10⅝+	⅛
14⅜	10⅜ Howmet 1	6		13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
14⅜	9⅜ Hubbrd 1.60	8	11	12⅞	12¾	12⅞—	⅛
17½	13⅜ HudsA 1.60	5	1	17¼	17¼	17¼+	⅛
5	3 HughHat .48	6	x4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
78½	61¾ Hughs Tl .50	20	211	78⅛	77⅜	78	
18	4½ Humana	7	162	8⅞	8½	8⅝+	
11¾	11½ HunlCh .24	13	18	14	13¾	14	⅛
15¾	6⅝ HuntnEF .48	12	46	15	14⅝	15	⅛
19½	14½ Huyck .40	13	41	18¾	17⅝	18	⅛
7⅜	4½ Hydromt .24	4	x24	6¾	6½	6½—	⅛

I

4¾	1⅜ ICN Pharm		193	3⅜	3⅛	3¼+	⅛
29	23⅜ IdahoP 1.96	8	25	26¾	26½	26½+	⅛
17⅜	11¼ IdealBasic 1	7	15	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	
5⅛	2⅜ IdeaToy .10t	5	47	5	4¾	4⅞—	⅛
17¼	10 IDS Rl 3.23e	4	78	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
15⅛	10¼ IllCent 1.30	4	177	13½	13¼	13½+	⅛
73	63½ IllCent pfA6		2	68	66¼	68	
15¾	12¾ IllCen pf2.50		2	13¾	13¾	13¾+	⅛
23¾	17⅜ IllPow 2.20	10	67	22¼	21⅝	21⅞+	⅛
48	39½ IlPow pf4.12		z100	46¾	46¾	46¾—	⅛
24	21¼ IlPow pf2.10		z100	22½	22½	22½—	⅛
23½	17 IlToolW .50	12	5	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
10½	7½ ImpCpAm	5	136	9⅜	9¼	9¼	⅛
33⅜	28⅛ INA Cp 2.10	8	111	32¼	32	32	
18¾	14⅝ INA Inv 1.59		x9	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜+	⅛
4⅞	2¾ Incamne Cap		8	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
7¾	4⅞ IncCG .93e		4	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
19¾	14¾ IndianGas 2	7	9	17⅞	17⅛	17½	
28¼	13 IndpIPL 1.82		9	32	19⅜	17¾	18 — ⅛
82	63 In PL pf6.25		1	76	76	76	
15⅜	10 IndlNat 1.20	19	28	13¾	13⅜	13½	
8	5⅜ Inexco Oil	88	108	6⅝	6¼	6⅜—	⅛
78⅜	61⅛ IngerR 2.48	14	93	77¾	76⅞	77½—	⅛
49	38 IngR pf2.35			43	43	43	
20¾	21⅜ InlCon 1.40a	5	12	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜—	⅛
41¼	32½ IntdSil 1.48a	5	189	41	40¼	40¾+	⅛
6¾	5⅛ Inmont .40		4	26	6⅜	6¼	6⅜+ ⅛
8	3⅝ Insilco .70		5	80	7¾	7¾	7¾
13	10½ Insil pfA1.25			2	12½	12½	12½
49½	27¼ InsplrCop 2		9	29	36½	36	36½+ ⅛
3¾	1¼ Insilt InvTr		4	9	2⅝	2¾	2⅝+ ⅛
7½	4⅛ Inteson .28		7	13	7¼	7¼	7¼— ⅛
31⅞	18¾ Interco 1.45		7	68	31	30⅜	30⅞+ ⅛
2⅜	1⅜ Intrcntl Div		5	13	2	1⅞	1⅞
37½	27 Interlake 2a		3	31	30⅝	30½	30⅝— ⅛
224¼	157½ IBM 6		17	498	208½	205½	206⅝— ⅜
32¾	23⅜ IntFlav .29r		34	198	30⅝	29⅝	30 — ⅛
27	19¾ IntHarv 1.70		5	168	26½	25¾	25¾— ⅜
10⅝	6½ IntHold .68e			124	18⅛	9¾	10⅜+ ⅛
48⅜	30⅝ IntMini 1.28		6	249	48⅛	39⅜	48 + ⅛
11⅞	6½ IntMng 11		5	99	9⅞	9⅛	9⅝— ⅛
25¾	17¾ IntMulti 1.36		6	15	24⅝	24½	24⅝
21⅜	16⅛ IntMulti 1.48a		6	982	21½	23⅛	25 + 1⅛
44⅛	34⅜ IntPaper 2		7	245	42⅜	41⅜	41⅞
6½	3½ IntRect .12e		5	9	5⅜	5¼	5⅜— ⅛
21⅝	14⅜ IntTT 1.52		5	599	28⅜	19¼	19⅞— ½
47¼	34¼ ITT pf14.50				30	46	45½
43	31⅞ IntTT pfJ4				28	41	40¾
43½	32½ IntTT pfK4				30	41	40½
28½	21 ITT pfM2.25				23	27¼	26⅝— ½
53	37⅝ IntTT pfO5				7	49	49
16⅝	11⅞ Intrpce 1.20		6	18	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+ ⅛
15	8⅝ IntrpubGp 1		5	8	14⅝	14½	14⅝+ ⅜
9⅞	5 IntrBrd .95e		9	53	10⅝	9¾	10¼+⅛
15⅝	11¾ IntrsPw 1.40		9	14	14½	14¼	14⅜
5	3 IntrstUn .24		4	4	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
20	12¼ IaBeef 2.87t		3	9	19¼	19	19
12¼	8¼ Iowa-El 1.30		19	17	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜+ ⅛
16⅝	10⅞ IowaIG 1.56		8	12	15⅞	15	15⅝+ ⅜
28⅜	16½ IowaPw 1.84		8	49	29¼	20	20 — ⅛
17¼	14¾ IowaPS 1.52		8	9	15⅞	15½	15⅞+ ⅜
5½	2⅜ Ipco Hosp		8	22	4¾	4¾	4¾— ⅛
18⅜	13½ ITE Imp .72		7	61	18	17⅞	17⅞+ ⅛
13¾	5⅛ Itek Corp			125	12½	11⅜	11⅜— ⅜
12⅞	8½ IU Intl .85		4	107	11⅞	11⅞	11⅜
32	22½ IU Int A			2	30½	30½	30½— ⅛
20	13⅜ IU Int pf1.25			3	19	18½	18½— ½

J

13½	8 JamesF .68	9	149	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜—	⅛
14⅜	9½ Jantzen .70	4	7	13	12¾	12⅞—	⅛
10⅜	5⅜ JapanF .90e		34	9⅜	8⅞	8⅞	⅛
34½	28⅜ JeffPilot 1.40	13	96	32½	31⅞	31⅞—	⅜
184	184 JeC pf 13.50		z100	185½	185½	185½+	1⅛
87	71 JerCe pf9.36		z130	80½	88½	86½—	1⅛
75	58 JerCe pf8.12		z20	73½	73½	73½—	1½
25⅜	17½ JewelC 1.20	9	263	22¾	22½	22⅝	
5	2⅞ Jewelcor	4	33	4¾	4½	4⅝+	⅜
34¾	22¾ JimWalt .88	8	358	34½	34⅜	34⅜+	⅛
38⅜	28 JimW pf1.60		38	39	38	38⅜+	1⅛
13	9⅛ JimWlt pf 1		z100	11¾	11¾	11¾+	⅛
17⅞	14 JHanS 1.52e		44	16⅜	16	16	
21¼	8 JHanI .88e		29	20⅜	20¼	20⅜+	⅜
24½	19¼ JhnMan 1.20	8	59	22⅜	21⅜	21⅞—	⅛
98⅞	72½ JohnJn .88a	32	155	92¾	90⅛	90⅜—	2⅛
11½	8 JohnCon .88	12	41	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
12⅜	5 JonLogn .48	10	74	12	11¼	11⅜—	⅜
55	38⅛ JonLau pf 5		220	51½	51½	51½—	1½
29½	24⅜ Jorgen 1.50b	4	10	29½	29½	29½+	⅛
18¾	11½ Josfens .90	7	9	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞—	⅜
52⅜	42¾ JoyMfg 1.60	12	51	51	50	50	
5⅞	3¼ Justice Mfg	15	17	4⅜	4¼	4½—	⅛

K

23¼	13⅝ KaisrAl 1.20	4	985	23⅜	23	23	
53½	42¾ Kai 57pf4.75		1	52	53	53	+ 2
52¾	42¾ Kai 59pf4.75		3	51½	51	51	— 1
52½	42⅜ Kai 66pf4.75		6	52	50½	52	+ 1½
7⅞	4⅜ KaisCem .50	7	28	7	6⅝	6⅞—	⅛
14	11 KalCo pf1.37		11	13½	13	13	— ⅛
14⅜	9⅝ KaneMill .20	3	10	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
24⅝	18⅞ KCtyPL 2.20	8	29	23⅜	23⅛	23½	— ⅛
17¼	10⅛ KC Souln 1r		4	15½	15¼	15½	
11	9 KC Sou pf 1			220	9	9	— ⅛
16⅜	11¾ KanGEI 1.56	8	12	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
17	15 KanNe 1.32b	6	53	15½	15	15	— ⅜
18⅜	15⅜ KanPL 1 .52	8	41	16⅛	15¾	16	+ ⅛
4⅜	2⅞ Katy Ind	4	35	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
1.40a	9⅞ Kay pfB 1.46			1	13¾	13¾	13¾— ⅛
9¾	3 KaufBrd .16			653	9	8¾	8⅜
17	9¾ Kauf pf1.50			3	15¾	15⅜	15¾+ ⅛
11⅜	8¾ Kawecki .40		5	14	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜— ⅜
15	9⅜ KayserR .60		13	3	12¼	12	12 — ⅛
6	3⅜ KeeneCp .20		6	46	5¾	5⅝	5⅝+ ⅛
8⅛	6⅜ Keller .50		5	21	7¾	7¾	7¾
17½	¼ Kellogg .60		17	62	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜
9¾	6⅞ Kellwood .80		5	22	8⅛	8	8⅛
32⅜	27 Kenmrt 1.40		5	2	33	32¾	33 + ⅜
37¾	31¾ Kennect 2.60		7	430	37¼	36¼	36¾— ⅛
18⅜	13⅜ KyUNI 1.74		10	61	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝— ⅜
78⅜	60 KerrMcGe 1		14	442	78¼	76½	78¼— 2
18	15 KeystCon 1a		2	4	17	17	17 + ⅛
19½	9⅝ Kidde .80		5	243	18⅝	18½	18⅝+ ⅛
47¼	37¾ Kidde pfB 4			2	49	49	49 + 1⅜
41	25 Kid pf A2.20			2	39½	39½	39½+ ⅛
31⅞	24½ KimbCl 1.40		7	159	31⅞	30½	30½— ⅛
9¾	5⅞ KingDSt .40		8	83	9¼	9	9
15½	11½ KirschCo .90		7	11	16¼	16⅜	16⅜— ⅛
25½	15⅞ KLM Airlin			4	23½	23¼	23¼
28½	14¾ KnistRid .52		12	146	27½	27	27½— ⅛
9¾	4⅝ Koehrg .20a		6	18	7⅞	7¾	7⅞— ⅛
27½	20 Koeh pf2.75			8	24½	24	24 — 1½
30	26½ Kopprs 2.40		6	21	29¾	29½	29½— ⅛
51	42¼ Koppr pf 4			z40	48	48	48 — 1
41¾	34¾ Kraftco 1.92		12	92	40½	39⅝	40
27¾	20⅝ KresgeS .72		29	1009	25⅝	25¾	25⅞— ⅛
12⅝	9⅜ KrebInr .96f		19	1	11¾	11¾	11¾+ ⅛
24	15⅝ Kroger 1.36		7	105	22⅝	22	22⅜+ ⅛
7⅝	4½ Kysor .40		4	10	6¼	6⅜	6⅜— ⅛

L

17½	12⅝ LacGas 1.56		8	9	16	15¾	16 + ⅛
18⅝	14⅜ LamSegs 1b		3	34	15¾	14½	14⅝— ⅛
12½	8½ LaneBry .72		6	6	11⅜	13½	11⅜+ ⅜
14⅜	6⅝ Latrobe .10r		6	29	15	14⅜	14⅜+ ⅜
12⅜	7⅛ LearSieg .28		5	44	6¾	6¾	6¾
23⅜	17⅜ LearS pf2.25			8	23¾	23	23⅜+ ⅛
24⅝	12⅜ Leaswy .60b		10	81	24⅜	24	24½+ ⅛
13⅜	8½ LeedsN .50		7	20	11¾	11½	11⅜+ ⅛
12⅛	7¼ Leesons .60		3	28	10⅜	10¼	10⅛— ⅜
13⅛	9 LehPCt .80		5	25	12	11⅞	11⅞+ ⅛
1⅜	⅝ LehVal Ind		9	19	1¼	1⅛	1⅛ +⅛
12¼	8½ Lehmn .72e			92	10⅛	10⅛	10¼—
8½	7⅞ Lennar Crp		14	51	7½	7½	7¼
17⅜	11¾ Lenox .72		9	17	16½	16⅜	16½+ ⅛
6⅜	4⅛ LevPd Cap				19	6½	6¼— ⅛
12½	11 LevFln .75a			4	16	19	12
26⅝	13 LevStra .48		8	272	25¾	25⅜	25½— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝ Levitz Furn		11	386	4	3⅝	4
8⅜	2¾ LFE Cp		7	13	8¼	8¼	8⅛+ ⅛
3¾	2⅛ LFE pf.38			2	3¼	3	3⅛+ ⅛
22⅛	18⅜ LOF 1.48		8	58	19⅞	19½	19⅝+ ⅛

—1975— High. Low.	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	Last	Net chg'e
55⅞	48½ LOF pf4.75		3	54⅞	54⅞	54½—	1
5⅞	3¾ LibbMcNL	4	22	5⅜	5⅛	5¼+	⅛
11½	7¼ LibrtyCp .40	5	12	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
5¼	1¾ Liberty Loan		31	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
31⅜	25⅜ LigaMiv 2.50	9	22	29⅝	29⅛	29½+	⅛
88	74 LigaM pf 7		z30	83	83	83	— 1
79⅜	57½ LillyEli 1.10	27	532	71½	69½	70⅝—	1⅜
23½	24 LincNat 1.60	9	17	22¾	22	22	
66	49 LincNt pf 3		3	59	59	59¼	
18½	13½ LincPl 1.74a		7	17¼	17	17	
21⅜	14⅛ Lionel Corp	10	31	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	
7⅜	3¼ Lithonia .32r		68	6¼	6⅛	6¼+	⅛
16½	10½ Litton pfB 2		6	13	14½	14	14 — ½
3¼	1¼ LMI Inv	9	19	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
7⅜	3¾ Lockhd Airc	4	97	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
218⅜	140½ Loews 1.20	6	313	26⅝	19	19½—	1
7⅜	4¼ LomaFin .36		136	6¼	6¼	6¼	
20½	15⅝ LomMt 3.50e	5	100	18⅜	17⅝	18	
9¾	5¾ Londont .40e	5	11	8⅝	8½	8½—	⅛
15	9⅜ LoneStInd 1	6	145	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
28	24 LoneSG 1.60	7	215	26⅜	25⅛	26¼+	1⅛
148⅜	109⅜ LnglsLI 1.50	7	x233	14⅞	14	14½+	⅜
48	42½ LIL pfB 5		210	49¾	49¾	49¾+	3
83	76 LIL pf 8.50		y10	77½	77½	77½+	2½
70	44 LongDrg .68	29	1	66	66	66	
7¼	2¼ Lorel Corp		8	44	6½	6½	
20⅞	9½ LaLand 1.12		8	226	24⅛	23⅜	24
15⅜	8 LaPacif .20	7	289	14⅝	13⅛	14½	⅜
22	17¼ LoulsGs 1.84	10	24	20⅝	19½	20¾+	1⅛
13⅜	8⅜ Lowenst .40	4	17	10	9¾	9¾	
16½	9 LTV Corp	2	543	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	
25	12 LTV Cp AA		3	23	22	22	
62⅝	48 LTVCp pfS		24	59¼	58¾	59¼	
51	35¼ Lubrizol 1	19	481	47⅝	46	46¾—	⅛
13½	8 LuckyStr .64	12	244	14⅜	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
11⅞	8⅛ Ludlow 1.08	6	111	9⅞	9½	9¾+	⅛
20⅛	22½ LukenSt 1.40	6	10	26½	26¼	26¼	
17½	13½ LykYng .75e	1	117	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜+	⅛
33¾	26½ Lykes pf2.50		43	30⅛	29⅝	30	+ ⅛
5⅜	3½ LyncCSy .40	6	11	5	4⅞	5	

M

8⅜	6¼ MacAF .60b		5	11	7½	7⅝	7½+ ⅛
2⅜	1¼ MacDonal		18	5	2¾	2¾	2¾
5	3⅜ Macke .30		7		4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
6½	3⅜ Macmill .25		5	401	6¼	6	6⅛— ⅛
13½	9 Mcmi pf1.20			1	13½	13½	13½— ⅛
21⅜	12⅜ Macy 1.10		7	103	20	19⅜	19⅞
48½	40 Macy pf 4.25			233	49½	49½	49½+ 1½
9⅜	7⅛ MadFd .60e			82	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛+ ⅛
4¼	3¼ Magic			5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
5⅜	3⅛ MagicIT .32		23	165	4¼	4	4⅛+ ⅛
17	11½ Mallory 1		8	18	16⅜	16	16
25¼	16½ MalHyd .44b		16	133	25⅛	25	25¼+
3½	2 Manhat Ind		3		3	3⅜	3⅜
32	9 Manpwr .80		4	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
33⅜	25¼ MfrHan 1.72		7	83	30¼	30	30¼+ ⅛
35	27¼ MAPCO .70		15	116	33⅜	33⅜	33½+ ⅛
11⅛	⅝ Marathn Mf		5	24	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜
38	31½ MaraO 1.80a		6	87	32⅞	32¾	32¾
22	13⅞ Marcor 1		6	210	22	21⅝	21¾+
43¼	29½ Marcr pfA2			15	43	43½	43½+
13⅜	8¼ Maremt .40		13	99	12½	12⅝	12⅝
18⅞	14¼ MarMid 1.80		6	90	18	17¾	17⅞—
24¼	16¼ MarionL .48		15	327	24	22¾	22⅝—
54	41 Marlen 1.60		20	119	52	50¾	51½—
29	13⅞ Marlev .60		12	21	28¾	27⅜	28¼+ ⅜
10	6⅞ Marait .50e		5	22	9¾	9½	9⅝
37	6⅝ MarshM 1.60		7	20	13⅜	13	13⅜
26	15⅜ MarshF 1.24		12	117	26½	25⅝	26 +1⅛
16⅞	13⅛ MartMa 1.30		4		16⅝	15⅞	15⅝+ ⅛
16⅜	11⅜ MrldCup .54		7	38	16½	16	16⅛+ ⅛
45¼	30 Masc

American Stock Exchange Trading

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
	5	AAR Cp .12e	4	2	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	¼
	3⅛	AAV Cos .25	3	5	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
	1¼	Action Ind	7	13	3¼	3⅛	3¼+	⅛
	6	AdobeO .65e	7	41	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
	2	A&EPlast P	4	1	3	3	3	
	⅛	Aeols Corp	6	46	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
	2⅛	AeroFlo .15e	15	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
	1¼	Aeronca Inc		3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
	1⅛	AffilCap .08t	9	12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
	⅛	Affil Cap wt		3	7-16	7-16	7-16+	⅛
	3⅜	Affil Hsp .28	9	4	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞+	⅛
	5½	AffilPub .34e	5	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
	2	After Six .10	4	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	1½	Aiken Ind	4	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
	4⅞	AirbFrt .62e	7	413	9⅛	8	8⅞+	⅞
	3½	Airpax Elec	4	12	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
	15¼	AjaxMag 1e	5	4	35⅜	35⅛	35⅛—	½
	17	AlanW 1.25e	2	19	25	24⅛	24⅛+	¼
	2⅞	Alaska Airl	7	32	5⅛	5	5⅛+	¼
	⅞	Alba Weldn		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	5⅛	Alcolc .12e	6	20	9	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
	3⅛	Alleghy Airl	6	256	4⅞	4	4⅛—	⅛
	3⅛	Alleg Cp wt		29	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛+	⅛
	4½	AllanTr .24a	2	10	5½	5⅛	5⅛—	⅜
	1⅜	Allied Art	13	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
	1⅜	Alterm I Co	2	5	3	2⅞	3	
	9-16	Altec Corp	3	11	¾	¾	¾	
	3-16	Altec Cp wt		42	5-16	¼	¼	
	2¼	Altec Crp pf		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	6⅛	AlterFds .50	4	14	8¼	7⅞	7⅞—	¼
	42⅞	Alcoa pf3.75		z900	48½	46½	46½—	2½
	3⅞	AMAX wt		41	5¼	5	5 —	¼
	1⅜	Amco Ind	4	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	¼
	2⅜	AHessLL wt		40	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
	5	AmBiltrt .50	9	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
	3-16	ACenMtg wt		24	5-16	¼	¼—1-16	
	2⅛	Am Fletch		1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
	9⅛	A GerPd .30	8	3	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
	3⅛	Am IPict wt		3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
	3⅛	Am Int Pict	4	3	9¼	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
	3⅛	A Israel .27r	2	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
	3	A Kitchn Fd	6	3	3	3	3 —	⅛
	7⅜	AMaizeA .40	4	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
	8⅛	AMaizeB .40	4	7	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞—	⅛
	1⅞	AmMot Inns		37	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
	27½	AmPetrof 2	4	6	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛+	⅝
	2⅜	Am Prec .15	6	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	1⅜	Am Rlty Tr		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
	1½	Am Recreat		3	2	1⅞	2 +	¼
	2	A SafEq .11t	7	4	3⅛	3	3⅛	
	2¼	A Techin .12	29	13	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜+	⅜
	1⅛	AmTrain Sv		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	4⅜	AMIC Cp	5	23	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	¼
	1⅛	AndreR .06e	24	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	1⅛	Anglo C .12e	4	33	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
	4⅛	Anbcter .16	3	33	7⅛	6⅞	7	
	1½	Anken .10e	5	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	¼
	2⅞	Anthony .30t	5	16	5⅞	5½	5½—	¼
	12⅛	Aquit Ca .30	16	5	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	
	5	Ariz CL .10e	5	38	6⅛	5⅞	6 —	⅜
	5	ArzCol pf.48		3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
	1⅛	Armac Ent		8	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
	6⅜	Armin Cp	4	51	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞—	⅝
	2⅜	Arrow Elect	4	11	5	4⅞	5 +	¼
	3⅛	Arundel .49t		6	5	5	5	
	4⅛	Arwood .20e	3	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
	6⅛	Asamera .25	7	27	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
	5-16	Askin Svc		1	⅜	⅜	⅜+1-16	
	4⅜	Aspro .40b	4	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
	1	Astrex Inc		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	2⅞	Atalnta .42e	7	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
	½	Atco Ind	27	10	⅞	13-16	13-16—	⅛
	¾	ATI Inc		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
	½	AtlcoMtg wt		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
	6¼	Atl Richf wt		3	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
	6	Atlas CM B	7	58	8½	8¼	8¼—	½
	⅛	Atlas Cp wt		69	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
	12⅞	Augatinc .15	15	12	18⅞	17⅞	18⅞+	⅜
	10⅛	Austral Oil	8	34	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
	4⅛	AutoTrn .58t	28	18	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
	1⅛	Auto-Bldg	28	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	1⅜	Autmat Rad	24	4	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
	5⅛	AutmSvc .20	6	1	5½	5½	5½+	¼
	21⅛	AutoSw .84a	10	3	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛+	¼
	9⅛	AVC Cp .82t	4	1	12½	12½	12½	
	2	AVEMC .14		3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
	3	AVX Corp	26	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛

B

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
	4	BaldwS .32a		5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
	11⅞	BanFd 1.12e		7	13	12⅞	12⅞	
	⅛	BangPun wt		2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
	4⅛	BanstrCll Lt		45	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
	1⅞	Banner .04	4	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
	1⅛	Barclay .02e	5	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
	1⅞	BarcoCa .10	6	4	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
	2	Barnes Eng		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	3⅛	Barry R .23t	5	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
	4⅜	BarryWr .40	5	22	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	½
	1¼	Bartell Med		4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
	2½	Barth Sp .20	10	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
	1⅞	Bartons Cdy	13	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	1⅛	Baruch Fost	7	5	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
	1⅛	Barwick ET		27	1⅞	1½	1⅞	
	4⅛	BasinPet Cp	4	24	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
	7⅞	BayrkUt .72		1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
	1⅜	Bell Ind .08	4	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
	⅛	BenStMg wt		3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
	1¾	Benrus Crp	5	93	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
	1⅜	Berg Ent		2	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
	⅛	BergRlt .30e	3	8	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
	⅛	BergRlt wt		81	5-16	¼	¼	
	2⅛	Berg Bruns	12	13	5	5	5 +	⅛
	9⅛	Brg B pf1.15		2	12½	12½	12½	
	1⅛	BernzOmat		4	2	2	2 +	⅛
	2½	BervenC .12	18	73	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
	1⅛	Bethlem Cp	8	2	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜+	⅛
	1	Beverly Ent		31	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	5⅛	Bic Pen .36	8	15	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
	12⅛	Big Bear 1.12	4	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
	3⅛	BigV Supmk	5	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
	9⅛	BinkMf .08a	5	9	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
	1½	Blount .08	6	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
	1⅜	Bluebird Inc	4	19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	3⅛	Bodin Ap .40	4	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
	5	BoltBer .20e	6	19	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
	4½	Bowne .20	8	4	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞+	⅛
	9⅛	BowVall .10	26	10	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞+	⅛
	7⅛	Brad Ragan	9	244	19⅛	18⅛	18½—	1½
	6½	BradfCm Sy	26	142	13⅛	13	13 —	⅛
	1⅞	Branch .85e	7	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
	3⅞	BranifAr wt		1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
	10	Brascn A 1b	3	16	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞+	⅛
	2⅛	Breeze Corp		2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
	19¼	Brewer 1.20	3	47	21⅞	20¼	21⅜+	1½
	4	Brooks P .20	8	7	7½	7¼	7¼—	⅛
	2⅛	BrownCo wt		10	3	3	3	
	8⅜	BrnF A .52b	9	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	¼
	8¼	BrnF B .52b	9	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞+	⅛
	3⅛	Bulldex .32	4	8	5⅞	5	5 +	¼
	7⅛	Bundy 1.08		20	9	8⅞	9 +	¼
	1⅛	Burgess Ind	9	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	5⅜	BurnsInt .60	8	22	9⅜	9	9 —	⅛
	6	ButlerInt .50	3	7	8	8	8 +	⅛
	14⅛	Buttes G Oil	5	63	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞—	⅜

C

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
	1⅛	Cabicom Gn	9	27	3⅛	3½	3⅛	
	6⅛	Caldor .15b	6	32	9⅛	8⅛	8⅞—	¼
	3⅛	Calcomp	4	39	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
	2⅛	Cal Life Cp	3	9	3⅛	3	3⅛—	⅛
	9	Cal PrtCm 1	9	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
	5	Camco Inc	8	26	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
	2⅞	Cam Ch .21e	5	23	4⅛	4	4	
	9⅞	Campin .40b	4	3	16⅛	16	16 +	¼
	1⅛	CdnExp GO	18	10	3	2 15-16	3	
	2⅛	Cdn Homsld	28	7	4 11-16	11-16	4 11-16—1-16	
	5⅛	Cdn Javelin	76	19	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞—	⅛
2 13-16		CdnMarc .15	7	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1 13-16		Cdn Merrill	31	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	6⅛	Cdn Occidnt	9	14	8⅛	8	8⅛+	¼
	21½	Cdn SuprOil	9	15	32⅛	32¼	32⅛—	⅜
	½	Canveri Inl		17	13-16	¾	13-16—1-16	
	1⅞	Canoga .10e	5	5	2	2	2 —	⅛
	1⅛	Capehart Cp	2	48	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜+	¼
	1⅛	Capital Res		18	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
	18	Carb Ind .60	5	30	27	26⅛	26⅞—	⅜
	2¼	Caressa .20	6	12	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
	57	Carnat 1.20b	17	51	73⅛	72⅛	73 +	⅜
	47½	CaroPL pf 5		z200	53	53	53 +	1
	⅜	Carr wt		10	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
	1⅛	Carrols Dev		12	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
	10½	CastlAM .80	3	1	13	13	13 +	¼
	11⅛	CastlFd 1.20		3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
	1⅛	Castleton In		9	1½	1½	1½	
	6¼	Cavitron Cp	13	17	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅜
	1	CDI Corp	5	7	2⅛	2	2⅛+	¼
	⅜	CelluCraft	18	1	1½	1⅛	1½	
	3⅛	CentSec .30e		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	¼
	1⅛	Certified Cp	3	1	2	2	2 —	⅛
	⅛	Certron Cp		13	½	½	½+1-16	
	1	Cetec Corp	7	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
	3	ChadMill .40	4	2	4	4	4	
	2⅛	Champ Hom		350	4⅛	4	4⅛	
	1⅞	Charlr Med	5	3	4	3⅞	3⅞	
	8⅛	CHB Fd .57t	4	16	10⅛	10	10 —	⅜
	2⅞	CHC Cp .30t	3	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
	18¼	ChiRiv 1.60a	7	2	20	19⅞	20	
	1½	ChicUnl .40t	19	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
	2⅞	Child World	7	27	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
	11-16	Christian Co		8	2	1⅞	2 +	¼
	⅛	CIMtgGr wt		5	7-16	7-16	7-16	
	1⅛	Cinerama		42	3	2⅞	2⅞	
	5⅛	Circle K .30	6	55	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
	1	Citiz Finl		12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	¼
	½	CitizMtgI wt		1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
	4⅛	CityGsFl .50	5	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	¼
	8½	CK Petrolm	7	12	11	10⅞	10⅞—	⅜
	1⅛	Clark Cons	4	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	2⅛	Clarkson .16	4	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	½
	5⅛	Clausng .62e	4	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
	3⅛	Clopay .07r	200	4	4⅛	4	4	
	1⅛	CMI Corp	15	24	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
	2½	CMI Inv wt		10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	¼
	4⅛	Col Mat .24b	6	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
	9-16	Cohen Hatfd		1	1	1	1 —	⅛
	1⅛	Coho In .15r	17	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
	8⅛	ColeNat .60	5	25	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
	5⅛	Coleman .4	16	33	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞—	⅝
	2½	Colon Coml		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	2⅛	ColwellC .28		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
	7-16	ColeMtg wt		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
	7	Cmbustn Eq	7	40	12⅞	12	12⅞—	¼
	24⅜	Cominco 3e		6	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞+	⅜
	2⅛	Com Grp .12	5	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	8⅜	ComlAlll .30	8	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
	11⅞	ComlMtl .60	1	9	14⅛	14½	14⅛+	⅛
	1⅞	Comdor BM		12	2⅞	2½	2⅞+5-16	
	4½	CoPsrcC .20	7	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
	14½	ComSv 1.60b	7	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	¼
	15-16	Compac Cp		5	1	15-16	15-16—1-16	
	2⅞	Compo Ind		4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
	9-16	CompuDyn	12	4	1⅛	1	1⅛	
	5⅛	Conchem .40	6	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
	2	Condec Crp	3	14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	½
	7⅛	Conrock .60	4	2	9	9	9 —	⅛
	1	Conroy Inc		27	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
	5⅜	Con Oil Gas	10	41	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	
	5⅞	Cons Ref .60	6	13	6⅛	6½	6½—	⅛
	3¼	Coneyne Cp	8	13		3⅞	4 +	⅛
	⅛	Cont Mater	8	45	1	15-16	1	
	⅛	Cont Tel wt		3	15-16	⅞	15-16+1-16	
	10	Cook Ind .40	3	91	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
	10⅛	CookPnt V 1	10	4	13	12⅛	12⅛	
	2⅞	Cooper .18r	3	13	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
	2⅛	Cordon Intl		133	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
	11⅛	Core Labs	9	3	14	14	14	
	14½	CorrBlk 1.06	9	24	19	18⅞	19 +	½
	1⅞	Cosco Inc		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	1	Colt Corp	30		2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	5-16	CoffCorp wt		3	11-16	11-16	11-16	
	4⅛	CouCbl Cons	19	9	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
	2	Craig Corp	3	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
	2½	CramrE .11t	4	3	4½	4½	4½+	¼
	4⅛	Creole Pet 1	8	51	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
	5⅛	CrowlyM .40	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
	14½	CwnCPt .80r	3	19	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
	3⅛	Crutchr Res	12	40	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
	8¼	CrystlO .20a	4	7	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
8⅛	7½	CSE Cp .40a	4	2	8½	8½	8½	
5⅛	3⅛	Cubic Cp .20	6	15	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
8½	6⅛	CW Tran .50	3	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	

D

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
4	1⅞	Damon Crp	6	22	3⅞	3¼	3¼—	¾
4⅛	2⅛	Damson Oil	13	29	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
30⅛	20	Daniell .28b	8	3	29¼	28⅛	28⅞—	¼
43	27⅛	Data Documt	5	25	39	38⅛	38⅞—	⅜
4⅛	2½	Dataprod	5	27	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	DayMin .10e	14	42	6⅞	6½	6⅛—	⅜
9-16	¼	DCL Inc		2	9-16	9-16	9-16+1-16	
9	5	Del Labs .28	5	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
⅞	5-16	DeltaCp Am		11	¾	¾	¾+	⅛
7⅛	3	Delta Fd .54	11	3	7¼	7¼	7¼+	¼
14⅛	7⅛	DTelEz .20e	7	55	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
18⅛	14⅛	Depslir 1.44	5	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞+	¼
2⅛	½	DeRose Ind		2	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
6⅛	2½	Dev Cp Am		177	6⅛	5	5⅞+	⅛
24½	18½	DiamM Drll	6	54	21	20	20 —	1¼
3½	1⅞	Diebold VC		4	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Digicon Inc	6	20	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	¼
14	7½	DillardSt .40	6	1	12	12	12 +	⅛
1½	7-16	Diodes Inc		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅞	1⅛	DiscFbr .26t	6	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
7⅞	5⅛	Dixilyn Cor	5	12	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
26¼	17¼	Dome Petrl	9	89	24⅛	23⅞	23½—	⅜
23⅛	18⅛	Domlar 1.60	4	11	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Donkenny .30	3	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
9⅛	5⅛	DowneyS .30	5	2	9	9	9	
8½	4⅛	Driver Harr	4	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	¼
8½	4⅛	DrgFair .40	5	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
1 1-16	½	Dunlop .07e		6	1	15-16	15-16—1-16	
21⅛	11⅞	DuplxPd .60	3	11	19	18½	18⅞+	⅛
7½	4½	Dur Tst .25b	8	13	7⅛	7	7	
3⅛	1⅞	Dynictn .05e	9	x19	3	2⅞	3 +	¼
4⅛	2¼	Dynell .14t	9	3	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛

E

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
15⅛	8⅛	E Systm .80	7	30	14⅛	14	14⅛	
1⅞	¾	Eagle Cloth	11	6	1⅛	1¼	1¼	
6⅛	3⅛	E Scheb .36	24	11	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
14⅞	8⅛	Earth R .40	5	46	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
25⅛	18⅞	EssonO .10r	9	22	23⅛	23	23 —	⅞
19⅛	14½	Esln C 1.10a	4	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	½
3½	2⅛	EazorEx .16	5	5	3½	3¼	3½	
1⅛	⅛	Eckmar Cp	9	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅞	3½	Ecodyne	12	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
23½	17⅛	Edgiton .50r	2	10	18½	17⅞	18¼+	⅜
2⅛	1	Edmos Cp		5	2	2	2	
5⅛	2⅞	Edo Corp	9	8	5	5	5 +	⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Edwrds .30a	5	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
3⅛	2½	Eean Mc .20	5	2	3	3	3	
5⅛	3½	EhrnhP .20e	3	16	4⅛	4½	4½—	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Elcor Chm	6	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5½	3⅛	El Soge .40	5	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
3⅛	1⅛	ElAudD .21t	4	4	2½	2⅛	2½	
11½	8½	Electrog .80	6	7	11	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
2¼	1	Elect Assist	4	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅞	5⅛	El Eng .29e	4	2	7⅛	7¼	7¼	
15⅛	9	ElectrnicA 1	7	6	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛—	⅝
10⅛	7	ELT Inc	5	66	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
7⅞	5⅛	EpkoSh .64a	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
1½	⅞	Ero Ind	21	1	1¼	1¼	1¼+	⅛
3⅞	2⅞	Espey Mfg	17	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2½	EssexC .03e	4	9	4	4	4	
4⅛	2⅛	Etz Lav .09e	2	13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅛	3⅛	Euthenc .19t	5	25	4⅛	4	4	
6⅛	4⅛	EvanAr .10b	6	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	¼
5¼	2⅞	Execut .24b		14	4⅛	4½	4⅛+	⅛

F

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
9	4⅛	FabriCtr .06	7	15	9	9	9	
3⅞	2½	Fairfld Nob	6	8	3¼	3¼	3¼+	⅛
8	5⅛	Fair Ch .20e	4	3	7	6⅞	7	
24⅛	16⅛	FalconS .40	3	33	21½	20½	20½—	1
4⅛	1⅛	Fam Dol Str	16	8	3½	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
3⅛	⅞	Fash Fabric		45	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
2⅞	1	FDI Inc .01e		8	2½	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
3⅛	2	Fed Resrces		66	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
22	17⅞	FedMrt .60b	6	10	21¾	21½	21¾+	¼
11½	8½	Felmnt .12e	8	x22	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
6	3⅛	Felsway .32	6	76	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
3⅛	2	Fibrebrd wt		15	3	2⅞	2⅞	
11⅛	4	FideicG .36e	8	59	11	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
2	5-32	FideicGr wt		2	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
1⅛	⅜	Film Cp Am		20	1	1	1	
5⅞	2⅛	Filmways	7	23	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
15⅛	5⅛	FinSanB .20	7	14	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
6	3⅛	FinGen .36b	9	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	FstDenv Ml		11	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
1⅛	⅞	Fst Rlty Inv		36	1	⅞	⅞	
9⅛	6⅞	FstSL Sh .48	5	4	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
4⅛	1⅞	Fst Va Mtg		9	2⅞	2½	2⅞+	⅛
⅜	⅛	FstVaMt wt		20	5-16	5-16	5-16+1-16	
7	3⅛	Fstmark .24	6	8	6⅛	5⅞	6 +	⅛
11⅛	4⅛	FischrP .48t	11	30	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛—	⅜
3⅜	1⅛	Flagglnd .12	9	5	3	3	3 +	⅛
3⅞	1⅛	Flagstaff	6	8	3⅜	3⅛	3⅞+	¼
13⅛	6½	Flight Safty	9	6	10⅛	13	13	
⅞	½	Flock Ind		1	¾		¾+1-16	
1⅞	1⅛	Fla Capital	4	8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2¼	FlaRck .10e	8	3	4	3⅞	4 +	¼
11⅛	8½	Flowers .32	6	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
17⅛	10¼	FlukeJ .72t	4	4	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	
17⅛	11¼	Fly Dia Oil	12	34	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	Foodrm .15e	3	23	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
8½	5	Foote Mini	5	13	7½	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
29½	25⅛	Foote pf2.20		5	30	29⅜	30 +	½
72½	57⅛	FordCan 5e	4	z220	71⅞	71	71⅞+	1⅞
3½	1⅛	Forest Labs		22	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
9¼	5	FoxStaP .36	8	3	8¼	8¼	8¼+	¼
3⅛	2⅛	FPA Corp	12	1	3½	3½	3½	
3½	2	Franklin RI		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
7⅛	2	FrankNu .32	8	1	7½	7½	7½+	⅛
10⅞	7⅞	Frantz .56a	4	4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞—	¼
34	21⅛	Fresnio .80b	4	36	29½	28½	29½—	½
9⅛	6⅛	Frigitemp	9	55	9½	9	9	
13⅛	6⅞	Frigitronic	15	980	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛—	2⅜
9½	5	Frischs .30b	8	x2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+	¼
5½	3⅛	Frontier Air	4	3	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
2½	1⅛	FrontAir wt		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	

G

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5⅞	4⅛	Gabriel .34f	4	1	5	5	5	
3⅞	1½	Galaxy Cpt	20	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
6⅛	5	Garan .32a	3	4	5½	5½	5½	
3⅞	1⅞	Garcia Corp	16	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
5	3	Garland .30	4	6	5	5	3	
3⅞	⅞	Gaynor Staf	7	5	2	2	2	
19⅞	14⅛	Gearhart .32	9	386	20⅛	19⅛	19⅞+	⅝
2⅞	1⅛	G Empl .28r	6	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅛	7-16	G Housewar		1	1	1	1	
1	⅞	Gen Resrcs		8	1	15-16	15-16—1-16	
3½	2⅛	Generics Cp	9	3	3½	3	3½+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Genge Inc		3	2	1⅞	2	
2⅛	1¼	Geon Ind	14	166	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	1¼	Gerber Sci		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
12⅞	8¼	GiantF .50b	4	5	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
13⅞	9⅛	Giant Y .40a	17	159	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛+	½
1⅛	9-16	Gilbert Cos	12	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	GIT RI 1.84e	5	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Gladding Cp		9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅞	1⅛	Glasrock Pr		9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
34½	18½	Glatfelter 2	4	17	29	28	28 —	¾
4⅞	3⅜	Glen Ger .30	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
6⅛	4⅛	GlenDis .23t	7	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
8	4⅛	Glosser .25	4	8	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
7⅞	4⅛	Gloucstr En	4	8	7⅛	7½	7⅛+	¼
4⅞	2⅛	Glover Inc		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
4⅛	3	Gldblatt .36	8	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
19⅞	14½	Golden Cycl	28	109	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛—	⅞
3½	1¼	Gold W Mob		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	¼
1⅞	7-16	Goldfield Cp		898	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
3	1⅛	GoodLS .18	24	7	2½	2⅛	2⅜—	⅛
3¼	2½	Goodrich wt		26	2⅞	2⅛	2½	
16	10	GormR .90a	6	2	13	12⅞	12⅞—	¾
26⅛	17⅛	Grainger .80	19	25	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛+	¼
5⅛	3⅛	Grand Auto	6	1	5½	5½	5½—	⅛
8⅞	6⅛	GrandCtt .20	6	8	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
3⅞	7-16	Granite Mgt		38	3⅛	3	3⅛	
4⅛	2½	GtBasin Pet		68	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
19	10	Gt Lk Ch .18	11	151	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞+	⅜
6⅛	2⅞	GlScotS .10r	6	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
1⅞	⅛	Greenman		63	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
5⅞	3⅛	GREIT .40		4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
3	1⅞	Grayhd C	12	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
15⅞	10	GRI Cp .40	6	42	13⅛	12⅞	13 +	¼
9⅛	6⅞	GrossTic .90	7	2	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅜
8	4½	Grow C .32b	7	10	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
⅞	¼	GuardMt wt		6	7-16	7-16	7-16—1-16	
⅞	¼	GulfMRlt wt		15	9-32	¼	¼	
31½	23⅛	Gulf Can .80	8	5	30	30	30 +	⅜
5	2⅛	GulfRep Fin	2	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
9⅛	4⅞	Gifstrm LD	5	62	8⅛	6⅞	6⅞—	1⅜

H

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
15-16	11-16	Halco Prod		15	13-16	13-16	13-16—	⅛
8¼	6¼	HallsMot .44	3	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
2⅛	1⅛	Hamptn Ind		5	2½	2⅛	2½—	⅛
10½	7½	Hanovr Petr	8	22	8⅞	8½	8⅞—	⅜
6⅞	3⅞	HanSq 1.63e	4	16	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
11⅛	5⅛	Harmn .18r	3	13	10⅛	10	10⅛—	¼
12⅞	6⅛	HartzMt Cp	19	33	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞+	⅛
1	⅜	Harvey Grp		2	¾	¾	¾	
3	1⅞	Hasbro Ind	14	12	2⅛	2¼	2½—	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	HawaIA .10r	3	9	4	3⅞	4 +	¼
4⅛	2¼	Health Chm	5	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3⅛	2⅞	HealthM .20	4	1	3½	3½	3½	
1⅛	11-16	Helnick Inst	20	20	1⅛	1	1	
3½	2¼	Helm 1.45e	23	38	3	2⅞	2⅞	
2⅛	1⅛	Hemdale En	3	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	½
7⅛	5⅛	Her Mal .48	3	5	7⅛	7½	7⅛+	¼
5	3⅛	Hilltvo .06e	7	20	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
14½	6	Hiptrnic .20	16	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Hofmn Ind	4	8	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
2½	1⅛	Holly Corp	4	21	2⅛	2	2⅛	
24½	16⅛	HomeOA .58	10	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	¼
17⅛	15⅛	HormelG .92	5	5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	Horn Hardrl		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
5⅞	3⅛	HospM 1.24e	4	2	5½	5	5	
7-16	⅛	HospMtg wt		2	7-16	⅜	⅜—1-16	
11⅛	3⅛	Hosp Mtr In	9	11	8½	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Hotel 1 2.88e	9	21	11½	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	House Vl .32	7	7	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞—	⅛
29⅞	19⅛	HoustOll .40	8	243	21½	20⅞	20⅞—	⅝
29⅞	18⅛	HubellB 1.36	9	6	30	29⅞	30 +	⅛
26	16⅛	HudsB OG 1	8	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
17½	11⅛	HuskyO .50	4	7	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2	Hycel Inc	47	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
24⅛	20⅞	HygrFd .90e	4	7	21½	20⅞	20⅞—	⅝

I

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
6⅛	3½	ICH Cp .32t	12	3	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
12⅞	7⅞	ICM R 1.50e	8	8	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛—	⅜
11½	6½	IMC Magnet	4	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	¼
28⅞	22	ImpOil A .80	11	83	25⅛	24⅛	24⅞—	⅜
4⅛	2	Incoterm A		41	4	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
1⅛	⅞	IndianHd wt		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
45	40½	IndplPL pf 4		z20	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞—	⅛
1⅛	9-16	Inflight Svc	3	37	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
2⅛	1½	Inolex Corp		2	2¼	2¼	2¼+	⅛
4½	3⅛	Instron .20	7	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
1⅛	⅜	Instrum Sys	11	32	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
1½	11-16	Intelrt Res	10	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
2½	13-16	Intrmedco	9	6	2⅛	2¼	2⅛+	⅛
⅞	5-16	Intl Banknot		666	15-16	⅞	15-16+1-16	
11⅜	6⅛	Int Cour .24	11	7	11	10⅞	10⅞—	¼
2⅛	1⅛	Int Foodsvc	6	38	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅞	1⅛	InFuneral S	6	31	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
10⅛	6⅛	IntGenin .70	3	14	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
4	2¼	Int Prot .10		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
1⅛	13-16	Int Stretch		25	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
28⅞	16⅛	IntSyCon .25	9	z4650	23⅞	22	22⅛—	1⅛
1⅛	7-16	Interphoto		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14½	8⅛	Interpool	5	16	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅜
8⅛	4⅛	Intrsyst .40	6	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
11⅛	6⅛	Interway Cp	3	26	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅜
22	14⅛	InDiv A 1.80	6	14	20⅛	20	20	
5⅛	3⅛	InvDivB .45	6	26	5	4⅞	5	
12	7	Ionics Inc	15	3	12	11⅞	11⅞—	¼
7⅛	3⅛	IroqBrd .16	5	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4⅛	3⅛	Irvin Indust	6	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅜
4⅞	4	ISC Finl .30	7	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
6⅛	6	IsraelD .88e		3	6¼	6	6¼+	⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Itel Corp	4	149	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	¼

J - K

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
3⅞	1⅞	Jamswy .09t	6	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
8	3⅛	Jeannet .22t	6	6	8	7⅞	8	
2⅜	1⅛	Jetronic Ind	4	6	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
4	2⅛	Juniper Pet	9	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
3½	2⅛	Jupiter Ind	3	16	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛+	¼
1⅞	1⅛	K Tel Intl		3	1⅛	1¼	1⅛—	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Kalarind .26	6	44	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
1⅞	⅝	Kalvex Inc		7	1⅛	1	1⅛	
4⅛	3¼	KaneMill wt		10	4⅛	4½	4½—	¼
23½	17	KanebSv .90	7	22	21⅛	20½	21⅛+	⅞
51	42	KnGE pf4.50		z10	51	51	51 +	1
4⅛	3	KenwinS .34	5	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
3⅛	2	Ketchm .14t	5	5	3¼	3	3 —	⅛
15½	11⅞	Kewane .48a	5	39	14¼	13⅞	13⅞—	⅜
1⅞	¾	Kin Ark Crp	8	86	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
2½	1	King Opticl	3	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
32¼	25⅞	Kirbylnd .60	6	41	28¼	28	28 —	¼
2⅛	1⅛	Kit Mfg		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅛	1¼	Kleinerts		15	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Kliklok .60	5	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	¼
10⅞	4⅛	Knicker Toy	5	21	10½	10⅛	10½+	⅛
14⅛	7⅛	Kolmorg .40	5	6	13¼	13	13¼+	½
5⅛	2⅛	KuhnStr .10	5	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛

L

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
3⅛	2½	LaBarge .04	4	23	3½	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
5⅞	3½	Lafay Radio	5	41	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞—	½
4⅛	3	Lake Shore		22	3⅛	3½	3⅛+1-16	
3⅛	2⅛	LaMaur .28	25	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
3⅛	2¼	LaPointe	8	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅜	1⅞	Laneco Inc	4	1	2½	2½	2½	
7¼	3¼	LarwR 1.22e	86	23	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	
5-16	⅛	LarwinR wt		11	5-16	¼	¼	
8⅛	4½	LCA Cp .45	8	11	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	
7⅞	5⅛	LeaRon .24e	5	3	7	7	7	
7⅞	5½	Leath Co .50	6	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
16½	12	Lee Entr .40	10	1	16½	16½	16½	
3⅛	2⅛	Lee Natl	9	1	2½	2½	2½+	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Lee Pharm	36	10	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	¼
7⅛	4⅛	Leigh Pr .40	6	13	7⅛	7	7⅛+	¼
2⅞	⅞	Leisure Tec		4	2⅛	2⅛	2½	
5⅛	3½	LesFay .32b	4	10	4⅛	4⅛	4½—	⅛
9½	6½	LewisB .24a	4	15	9⅛	9⅛	9⅞+	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Liberty Fab	4	4	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞—	⅛
5⅛	2¼	Lightoller	4	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5	3⅛	Lilli Ann .22	5	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
1⅞	⅞	LilyLynn A	5	18	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
2	1¼	Lincoln Am	7	4	2	1⅞	1⅞	
2	1	Lodge S .13e	6	73	2	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
9⅛	7½	Loehmn .48a	5	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	LoewThe wt		166	4⅞	4½	4⅞—	¼
2⅞	1⅛	Logistic .12e	5	14	2½	2½	2½+	⅛
8⅛	7⅛	LaGenSv .66	7	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	¼
18¼	14½	LouisCs 1.20	4	1	18	18	18	
2⅜	1⅛	LSB Ind .11t	5	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
3⅛	1⅞	LTVCorp wt		86	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅛	2½	Lundy Elec		5	4	4	4	
2	1⅛	Lynch Corp	5	5	2	2	2	

M

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
13-16	½	Macrod Ind		50	11-16	11-16	11-16—1-16	
12½	9⅛	Me PbS 1.28	8	2	12¾	12¾	12¾+	¼
7	5	Mangood .60	20	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
		ManhLfe .20	7	11	4½	4⅛	4½	
5⅛	3⅞	MansfdT .10	129	x21	4	3⅞	3⅞	
3 3-16	2¼	Marindu B	15	24	3	2 15-16	2 15-16—1-16	
17⅞	9⅛	Mark Contrl	4	68	18⅛	17⅛	18 +	1
5	4	MarshF .24	18	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅛	3	Marshal Ind	4	2	6	6	6 —	¼
5⅛	3⅛	Maslnd Son	19	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅜
2⅛	1	Masters Inc	17	3	2	2	2	
7½	3⅛	MaterRe .20	6	11	5⅛	5½	5⅛	
3⅞	2	MaulBro .10		2	3¼	3⅛	3¼+	¼
4⅛	2⅞	McCull Oil	4	91	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
11⅛	6	McDonh .60	4	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
3¼	1⅛	McKeon Cn		5	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	MDC Corp	6	1	2	2	2	
11	8⅛	Means FW 1	6	9	10⅛	10½	10⅛+	⅛
9½	6⅞	Medalst .40b	4	4	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
5⅛	3	Medenco .12	5	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
25⅛	16⅛	MediaGn .60	18	6	24¾	24⅛	24¾+	½
5⅛	2½	Mego Intl In	3	5	4½	4⅞	4½—	⅛
11⅛	6⅛	MEM Co .72	4	11	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Metrocare	7	10	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
1⅞	1⅛	Mich Genl	8	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
16½	12¼	MichSu .40a	2	91	15⅞	15⅞	15¾+	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Midld Co .10	100	9	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
6⅞	4⅛	MidldGl .05e	4	5	5½	5½	5½+	⅛
8½	7½	Mid Rub Re	5	8	8⅞	8¼	8⅞+	⅛
13⅞	7⅛	Milgo Elect	5	8	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞—	⅜
16⅞	7⅛	MillerW .60	5	19	16½	16½	16½+	¼
18⅞	6⅛	MillOrnr .20r	6	99	18½	18½	18½	
13⅞	8	Mill Roy .20e	8	23	11⅞	11¼	11½—	⅛
1½	⅛	Mission IT		3	⅝	⅝	⅝	
15	11	MoPac 1.20	4	9	15-16	15-16	15-16+1-16	
14	9	Mitchll 1.57t	4	16	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
4⅛	3¼	Mite Cp .16	4	2	4⅛	4	4	
13-16	⅛	MoAmCo Cp		2	13-16	13-16	13-16+3-16	
11⅛	6	Molycrp wt		62	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
8⅞	7	Moog .60	4	1	8½	8½	8½	
4⅛	3⅛	MtgGth .95e		4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
3⅞	2⅛	Morton S .32	5	12	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
4¼	3¼	Mov Star .30	5	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
1⅛	⅜	Movielab	7	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10⅛	6⅛	MPB Cp .50	4	x4	10	10	10 —	⅛
2	½	MPS Intl Cp		36	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
4⅛	2⅞	MultiAm .28	181	6	3⅛	3½	3⅛+	⅛
6⅛	5⅛	MWA .40a	4	4	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	

N

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
2⅞	1⅛	Napco Ind	4	2	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
5	3½	Nat Alfalfa		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
5	2½	N Distr .10e	4	3	4½	4½	4½	
1¼	⅞	NatHlth Ent		9	15-16	⅞	15-16+1-16	
1⅛	½	Natind wt		36	1⅛	1	1⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	NKinney Cp	20	26	3	2⅞	3	
8⅞	4⅛	NMedEn .12	4	47	8⅞	8¼	8¼—	⅜
7	2⅞	Nat Paragn	11	30	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛—	⅜
1½	⅞	Nat System		13	1½	1⅜	1½+	⅛
10	9	NatwHo .24	9	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
1⅛	1⅛	Nelly Don		1	1½	1½	1½	
1 13-16	1⅛	Neonex .05	4	16	1⅛	1 9-16	1⅞	
16	9⅛	Newcor .76	4	4	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛+	⅜
25⅛	17½	NENucIr .30	12	20	24⅛	23	24 —	⅝
12	9⅛	NHamp .45e	7	2	10⅛	10½	10⅛+	⅛
¾	7-16	Newidria M	34	24	11-16	11-16	11-16	
12⅛	8½	NMex Ariz	46	3	12	11⅞	12 +	⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Newpark Rs	6	80	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
7½	3½	N Proc .35e	9	21	6⅞	6	6⅞—	⅛
12⅞	7½	NYTimes .60	6	30	11⅞	11	11⅞+	½
2	⅞	Nexus .14t	13	7	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
7⅞	5⅛	NiagFSv .34	4	29	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
1⅞	⅞	Noel Indust		17	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10½	7⅛	Nolex Cp	15	28	9¼	8½	8⅛—	¾
3⅛	1⅛	Nortek Inc	6	44	3⅛	3⅛	3¼+	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	NorAm Rcy	10	6	6½	6½	6½	
5	2 9-16	NorCdn Oils	42	31	4½	4⅛	4 3-16—1-16	
3	1	NNGMob wt		57	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1¼	Novo Corp	5	5	2	2	2	
5⅛	1⅛	Nuclear Dat	9	10	3	3	3	
13⅞	9	NumacO Gs	27	5	11¼	11¼	11¼—	¼

O

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
7½	3⅛	Oakwd Hom	5	1	6½	6⅛	6½+	¼
20	15½	Offshore Co	6	29	17⅛	16⅛	16⅞—	⅜
22½	16	OhioBrs 1.40	4	14	22½	22	22½+	⅛
7⅛	4	Oh Sealy .38	8	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
2⅛	1½	Oilla Ind	12	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13½	8⅛	OnLine Sys	4	3	8⅛	8½	8½—	⅛
14⅞	12	OnanCp .20e	5	2	13¼	13⅛	13¼+	⅜
69⅛	48⅛	OOkiep Cop	4	z300	57⅛	56	56 —	1½
8⅛	3⅞	OrioleHo .20	3	18	8	7⅞	8 +	¼
1⅛	1⅛	Ormand Ind	6	14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Outdr Sprt I	6	26	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
9⅛	5⅛	OverhDr .40	7	28	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞+	⅜
2½	1	Oxford Fst		19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3½	2½	OzarkA .05e	6	46	3⅛	3	3	

P - Q

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
1⅞	⅜	P&F Indust	6	123	1⅛	1½	1⅛+	⅛
½	3-16	Pac Cst Prp		10	⅜	⅜	⅜	
18½	16	PGE6pf 1.50		10	17½	17	17½+	½
16⅛	14⅛	PGE pf1.37		2	15⅛	15	15⅛+	⅜
15	13⅛	PGE5pf 1.25		1	14	14	14 —	⅜
14⅞	13	PG pfA 1.25		1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅜
13⅞	12¼	PG 4.8pf1.20		1	13½	12½	13½—	⅛
13¼	11⅞	PG 4.5pfl.12		3	12⅞	12½	12⅞	
26½	23⅞	PG 9.2pf2.32		6	25⅛	25½	25⅛+	½
27½	25	PG 9.4pf2.37		11	26⅛	26¼	26⅛+	½
76¼	76¼	PacLt pf7.64		z40	76½	76½	76½+	2¼
48½	39	PacLt pf4.50		z350	46	45	45½	
47	37⅛	PacLt pf4.36		z120	42¼	41½	41½—	2½
14½	11⅞	PNwTel 1.20	9	12	13⅛	13½	13⅛+	¼
58¼	50	Pac PL pf 5		z75	55	55	55	
31½	10⅛	PallCp .40	12	47	30½	28⅞	29⅞—	⅜
1⅛	15-16	Palomr Finl		3	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	
13⅞	6⅛	PanOcean O	225	157	11⅞	11	11⅛+	⅜
5⅛	3⅛	Pantasote	2	10	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞—	⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Parkwy Dis	7	23	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
19⅛	11	Parsons .40e	7	7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	½
1¼	⅛	Pat Fashion	.62	13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5	2½	Patagonia		6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	
7⅞	5⅛	PatoCG .70e	2	72	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+	½
10	7	PatrkP .86t	6	34	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛—	¼
10⅛	7	Paxall .60a	5	10	9½	9½	9½—	⅛
3	1½	Pease Ellm		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
5-16	⅛	PeaseEll wt		1	3-16	3-16	3-16	
3⅞	1⅛	Penn Dix wt		9	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
¾	7-16	Pentron Ind		7	11-16	⅜	11-16	
8½	6	PepBoys 1	6	7	15½	14½	15¼+	½
8⅞	4⅛	PepCom .40	5	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
6⅛	4	PerlniCp .35	4	16	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
2⅞	⅜	Permaner		46	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
6½	4½	Phil LD .52r	4	1	6	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Phoenix Stl	3	58	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	PicNPay .12	6	12	4½	4⅛	4⅛+	½
4⅛	2½	Pioneer Plas	4	12	4	3	4	
1⅛	11-16	Pioneer Sys		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅛	2¼	Pioneer Tex	3	52	3⅛	2⅞	3¼+	⅜
19½	11	PitDeMo .80	14	6	19	18½	18½—	⅛
6⅛	5	PitWVa .56a	9	10	5⅞	5½	5½	
30	17⅛	Pittway 1b	10	6	30	29	30 +	⅜
16¼	14	PlacDv 1.20	5	2	15⅛	15¼	15⅛+	⅛
5	3	Planmrics	7	12	15⅛	15	15⅛	
3⅛	1⅞	PlyGem .31t	6	14	3	3	3 —	⅛
2⅜	2	Plym Rub A		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
1⅛	1⅜	Plym Rub B		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
⅝	5-16	PNB MR wt		13	⅜	9-16	9-16	
1⅞	9⅛	PneuSca .80		z250	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Polychr .29t	4	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
2⅞	2½	Prairie Oil	9	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
25⅛	17¼	Prent Hll 1	13	47	25⅞	24⅞	25⅞	
4½	1⅛	Presley Cos	11	25	4	3⅞	4	
14	9⅛	Preston .70	5	3	11½	11½	11½	
9⅛	5⅞	PrpCT 1.21e	7	1	9	9	9	
2¼	1⅛	PrudBdg .24	6	29	2½	2⅛	2½+	¼
1⅞	1⅛	Prud Fund		14	1½	1⅛	1½+	⅛
2⅛	1	PSA Inc wt		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
49	42	PSCol pf4.25		z125	49⅛	48½	49⅛+	2
3⅛	1⅛	Pulte Hmes	75	43	3⅛	3	3 —	⅜
3⅛	1⅛	PuntaGrd Is	5	8	3⅛	3¼	3¼	
5¼	3½	Purepac Lb	11	1	5½	5½	5½—	¼
18⅛	9	Putnam .60a	19	43	17⅛	16⅛	16⅞—	½
7⅛	5⅞	Quebcor Inc	5	1	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅜

R

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
4⅛	3¼	Racon .20a	3	6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
11½	7⅛	Ranchrs Ex	5	44	9⅛	9½	9½—	¼
26⅛	12⅛	RangrO Can	52	40	23	22⅛	22⅞—	⅜
13	9⅛	Ransbrg .80	6	2	11⅞	11⅞	11½	
1⅞	1	RapdAm wt		18	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	¼
3⅞	2⅛	Rath Pack		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
16⅛	12¼	RealEst 1.40	11	5	15½	15⅛	15½+	½
13⅞	9	Rll RT 1.92e	6	2	x21⅛	12⅛	x21⅛+	⅛
1⅛	1⅛	REDM Cp	5	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	¼
4	1⅞	Refrig Trns		44	4	3⅞	4	
2⅛	1⅛	RETT IncFd		80	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛	
37	28⅛	RitF pf4.28		1	34½	34½	34½+	⅜
⅞	7-16	Rel Grp wt		50	10-16	9-16	⅜	
9⅛	7⅛	Rem AR .—?		8	9⅛	7⅞	8⅛	8⅛
9-16	3-16	RepMtln wt		4	⅜	⅜	⅜+1-16	
23	17⅛	Rep NY Cp	4	2	20	20	20	
14⅛	4⅛	RechCll .08		218	12	11⅛	11 —	⅞
9⅛	5⅛	Resistfix .30	4	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	RearlsIntl A	3	6	2½	2⅛	2⅛—	¼
2⅛	⅞	Regl Assoc		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2	⅞	Rex Noreco		26	1½	1⅛	1½	
2⅜	1⅛	RH MedSvc	12	2	2½	2½	2½	
2¼	¾	Richton Int		22	2½	2⅛	2½+	⅜
¾	⅜	Riker Maxs		20	¾	¾	¾	
6⅛	4⅛	RisonM .36	4	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
3⅛	3	RLC Corp		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4	2⅜	Robiln Ind	1	57	3⅛	3¼	3¼—	⅛
6¼	3⅞	Procorint .20	6	23	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
11¼	7⅛	Rogers Corp	8	13	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞+	⅜
3¼	2¼	Roland Intl	5	1	3	3	3 —	⅛
1⅞	9-16	Ronco Telep		12	⅞	⅞	⅞	
5½	2⅞	Rossmor Cp	12	5	5	5	5	
30	21½	Rowan .14	6	14	2	24⅛	24⅞—	⅛
nd		87			1⅛	1⅞	⅛½	
7⅛	4⅞	Rust Cft .40	5		6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	¼
21¼	11¼	Ryan Ho .20	13	62	20	19½	19⅞+	¼

S

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
4⅞	3	SaffranSy A	4	26	4¼	4	4 —	¼
33½	27½	San JW 2.40	7	1	32	32	32 +	¼
2¼	1¼	Sargent Ind	1	25	2	1⅞	2	
5⅜	4⅛	Saturn Alrw	4	1	5¼	5¼	¼	
6E	⅜	Saund L .20	6	3	5	4⅞	4⅞—	
7⅛	5⅛	Schenut .0e	4	1	7	7	7 —	⅛
6	1⅞	Sch ller Ind	14	29	5¼	4⅞	5 D	⅛
1⅜	1⅛	Sci MGT .?&E	½?	½	½½	1⅛	1⅛	
6½	13¼	Scope Ind	5	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	S¼
4	2¼	Sealectr Cp	6	14	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
⅞	7-16	Seaport Cp		20	⅜	⅜	⅜+	⅛
4⅛	2½	Seers Ind	4	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
8⅛	7⅛	SeasnAll .20	6	2	8⅞	8¼	8¼—	⅛
11⅞	7¼	SeligLa .60b	4	10	11⅛	11¼	11¼+	¼
6¼	3⅜	Semith .14	8	15	5¼	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
1⅞	1	Servor .10r	17	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	SGL In .10r	5	5	5⅞	5¼	5⅞+	⅛
2½	⅞	SG Sec .51e		5	1⅛	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Shawin .50b	5	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
5¼	2	ShearHay S		31	4⅛	4½	4½	
⅜	3½	Shnd Cp .24t	3	4	4	4	4 +	¼
19½	14⅛	Shnandh Oil	8	49	18	17⅞	17⅞—	1
26¼	19⅛	Shn O pf1.25		1	24⅛	24⅛	2⅞—	
11⅞	7⅛	Showbo .80	6	7	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
6¼	3½	Sierrcin .20	7	6	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛—	¼
10	7¼	Sifco In .36a	5	8	9⅛	9	9⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	SikesCp .08		6	3⅛	3	3	
3½	2⅛	SimcoS .22b	6	3	3	3	3 +	⅛
7¼	5⅛	Simkins .60	7	2	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Sim Sch .10e	6	2	3⅛	3½	3½	
2⅛	1¼	Sitkin SMRf	6	1	S	2	2	
5⅛	3⅛	Sky City .27t	4	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	¼
2⅞	⅞	Solitron .06		118	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
6½	4½	Sorg Pa .40e		68	2 ¾	4⅛	4⅛	¼
7⅞	4⅛	Sounds .40	15	63	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
19½	17⅛	SCEO pf1.68		z150	18⅞	17⅞	17⅞—	⅜
7⅛	15⅛	SC 8pf 1.45		2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
161	13	SC 5.2pt 1.30		x15	14⅞	14½	14½—	⅜
4¼	12½	SC 4.7pf 1.1		2	13	12¾	12¾—	¼
14⅛	11½	SC 4.3pf 1.08		5	12	12	12	
12½	11½	SC 4.0pf 1.02	h	1	12	12	12 —	¼
48½	40	SouRoy .88b	7	11	43⅛	42⅛	2½—	⅞
4⅛	3	Specity Rest	5	1	37	3⅞	3⅞	
2¼	1½	Spectro Ind	5	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
1¼	¾	Speizmn Ind		3	¼	1¼	1⅛	
2¼	15-16	PENCC .32f		5	1¼1	¼	1¼	
5½	3E	Spencr F ¼¼		⅞ W	⅛	⅛	⅛	
5⅞	4⅛	SSP Ind .24	3	4	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	
12½	9⅛	StdAllianc 1	3	4	12⅞	12	12 —	⅜
17⅞	10¼	StdShrs .40r		7	15⅛	15¼	15⅛+	⅜
7⅞	5⅛	Stanly Avia	7	25	7⅞	7¼	7⅞+	¼
18½	9⅛	StarrtHo .30	11	27	18¼	17⅛	17⅛—	⅜
8⅛	3¼	Steelmr .15e	2	9	7	6⅛	6⅛—	
1	⅜	Sterl Electr		6	15-16	⅞	⅞	
2¼	1⅛	Sterl Extr .10	8	1	2	2	2 +	⅛
8½	2	StelPre .11t	4	22	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
6	3⅛	STP Cp .40e	9	50	5⅞	5⅛	c5⅞+	⅛
8⅜	5⅛	Struth Wells	9	17	7⅛	7½	7⅛—	¼
1	7-16	Summit Org	10	9	15-16		⅞—	⅛
5	2⅞	Susquehan pf		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
21¼	10½	Sysco Cp .28	9	2	20⅛	20½	20½—	½

T

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
3-16	⅛	Tech Isym	9	5	¼	¼	¼	
6¼	2⅞	Techcl Oper	5	4	5¼	5	5 —	¼
1⅛	⅛	Techcl Tape	6	131	1⅛	1½	1⅛+	⅛
2⅞	1¼	Tchnitrol	5	3	2	2	2	
16½	4	Talon R .20a	13	1	16	16⅛	⅛⅛D	¼
8½	6½	Teleflex m32t	6	9	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
1⅜	5-16	Telex Cp wt		42	⅛	9-16	⅜	
3¼	1	Tenna Corp	15	85	2	2½	2½	
4⅞	3⅛	Tenneco wt		15	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	
1⅛	1	Tensor Cp		6	1½	1⅞	81⅞—	⅛
15⅛	11⅛	TerraC .25e	3	77	14W	13⅛	13⅞—	⅜
8⅛	5⅛	TesoroPt wt		67	7wl	6⅞	7 —	⅛
3⅜	2	Texstar .15t	13	6	3	2⅞	278 1	7
2⅛	1⅛	TFI Co Inc	4	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
11⅞	7⅛	Thrftmt .15e	4	7	11¼	11¼	11¼w	.4
2½	1⅛	Tigerintl wt		4	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛—	¼
3⅜	2½	T mpte Ind	3	69	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅜
4⅜	3¼	tmc Mtg In	2	28	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
9	4⅛	Tokheim .20	13	38	10	9	10 +	1
86	77	TolEd pf8.32		z20	84½	84½	84½+	1½
6	4⅛	ToppsGu .20	5	c6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6¼	3 5-16	TotalPtl NA	54	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4	1⅛	Town Cntry			3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	½
3⅞	1⅞	Tracor Inc	12	17	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
2½	1¼	Trans Lux	30	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8¼	52	Trnspt Pool	4	34	8¼	8¼	8¼	
9⅞	7⅛	TriStMtr .80	4	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
2⅞	2⅛	Tubos Mex	11	9	2⅛	2 11-16	2 11-16—	⅛
3	1½	Tuftco Corp	5	91	3¼	3	3¼+	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Turbodyne		c3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
16½	11⅛	Turnr C 1.20	6	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
7¼	3⅛	TwinFair In	8	41	6½	6	6⅛+	¼

U

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
2⅜	1⅜	UIP Cp .12	5	75	2⅛	2½	2½—	⅛
3⅞	2½	Un Invest		1	3⅛	3¼	3¼+	¼
4⅛	2⅛	Un Asb .07e	4	7	3⅞	3½	3½	
15-16	⅛	UnBrend wt		30	⅛	⅛	⅜	
11⅛	10½	UnCosF .8b	7	2	11	10⅞	11 —	⅛
2	⅞	UDollrS .10e		2	1⅞	1⅛	c1⅜—	⅛
2	1½	Unl Foods	5	21	2¼	2⅛	2¼	⅛
2	9-16	UnNat Cop		30	2	1⅞	2	
4⅛	2⅛	U PDye .07p		4	4	4	4	
9	⅞	USBan Trst	19	20	8¼	8⅛	8¼+	⅛
9¼	3½	US Filtr .2	8	42	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞—	½
8⅛	4⅛	US LsgRl E	8	24	5⅛	5	5¼	
3⅞	1½	usnat Rsrc	4	5	3	3	3 —	⅛
2⅞	1½	US Radium		4	2¼	2¼	2¼	
15⅞	11⅛	US Reduct 1	2	56	16¼	15⅞	16⅛+	⅜
¾	6¼	USRbR .60a	6	2	7½	7½	7½	
14⅛	7½	Ultek .05e	8	x13	13	12¾	12¾+	⅜
13	5e5	Unity Buy S	6	31⅞	31¾	11		
1⅛	⅜	UNIV Contnr		3	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
5¼	3⅛	UnivRs .05e	7	18	4	4	4	
5⅞	3	Univ Lum .28	5	10	5	5	5	
3¼	2⅛	URS Corp	6	14	3	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
18⅞	12¾	UtahIdSu 1a	11	x5	18¼	17⅞	18¼+	¼
6	4⅛	UV In wt		66	5	4⅛	4⅛+	¼

V

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
6¼	4	Vallee St .62t	7	3	6	5⅞	6 +	¼
21⅞	14½	Vail In 3.20e	3	89	22⅞	21⅞	22⅞+	1⅞
4	3	valleyMtal	9	7	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	
9½	6⅛	Valmac .60a	r	21	9¼	9⅛	9+	⅛
4	2⅛	Valspar .24		14	3	3	3	
2⅛	1⅛	ValuLin .01e		20	2	1⅞	c2 —	⅛
7	4½	VanORN						
¼	1⅛	Varo Inc	3	14	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
1⅞	⅞	Verit Ind		4	1⅛	1¼	1¼—	⅛
4⅛	1⅞	Vernitron	8	64	3⅛	4	3⅛	
1⅜		vesely Co	4	3½	3½	3⅛+	⅛	
2½	1⅛	Viking Genl	5	81	2	1⅞	2	
1⅞	⅜	Vikoa Inc	h	21	1⅞	1¼	1¼	
3⅞	⅛	Vintage Ent		118	2⅞	2½	2½—	⅛
8	5½	Voplex .68	5	12	8	7⅞	8 +	⅜
6	4⅛	Vulc Inc .30	4	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	

X - Y - Z

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
4⅞	2¼	WabMg .10a	6	6	4	4	4	
7⅛	4⅞	Wacknt .23a	6	19	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
6½	5	WagnrEl .48	22	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
1½	1⅛	Wards Co		1	1¼	1¼	1¼+	⅛
3⅞	1⅞	WarC pfCm05		55	½	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
25	16⅛	WasPstB .50	8	7	25⅛	25	25	
13⅞	11⅞	WashRl 1.28	11	6	13½	13¼	13¼+	⅛
8¼	5¼	Weld Tu Am	2	49	8⅛	8	8	
11⅞	7⅛	WestChp .72	13	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	
7⅞	3⅛	Westats Ptl	13	11	7	6⅞	7	
⅞	⅛	Westby Fh		15	13-16	¾	13-16	
†	3⅛	WstDcal .10	11		9c4⅛	4 9-16	4⅛3-16	
7⅞	4⅛	stm Fin 10	4	21	7	6⅛	6⅞—	⅛
1⅛	¾	WstPac I wt		8	1	1⅛	1 +	1-16
76	6⅞	Whippny .6	4	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
5⅛	3½	Whitaker .24	4	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
3	1½	Whitehal Cp 5	5	2	2½	2½	2½	
13⅞	8⅛	Whiting 1	5	x5	13⅛	13½	11½+	⅛
¾	¼	Whittakr wt		3	⅜	9-16	9-16+1-16	
3⅛	2⅞	willcxG .12		9	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
7¼	5¼	Wmhous .30	4	21	7	6⅞	7	
6¼	4⅛	WilshrO .5r	7	26	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
34	2½	W IsonBr .30	6	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
7⅞	5⅛	Winkimn .50	4	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
1	11-16	Winston Mill		4	1⅛	1⅞	1⅛—	⅛
48	44⅛	Wis P pf4.50		z20	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛—	⅜
3	1⅛	WolfHB .4	14	14	3⅛	3	3 —	¼
1¼	11-16	Wool Lt .08e		1	1 1-16	1 1-16	1-16—1-16	
12⅞	5⅛	Worce Cont	6	51	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛—	¼
3⅛	1½	Wrather Cp	41	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
1 13-16	1⅛	Wright Har		261	5-16	1¼	1 5-16—1-16	
3½	2½	WTC Air10	4	33	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	¼
15½	7½	WUI Inc .40	6	3	13⅛	13¼	13⅞+	
5⅛	3¼	WyleLab .20	5	108	4⅛	4¼	4¼+	⅛
9¼	5	Wynn Intl	4	18	7	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
¾	6½	WymBn.50	8	3	9	9	9	
18	12⅛	Xoncs Inc		15	15	14⅛	15 —	⅛
3⅞	1⅞	YooHoo .05e	10	1		3	3	
6¼	4½	Zero Mf .15e	6	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	
4½	1⅞	Zimmr Hom		11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, March 31, 1975

	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust		
Bankam	37¾	38¼
1st BK Sy	37	37¾
1stEmp S	12¼	13
1st Wn F	1¾	2
Frnkl Co	3	3⅜
Hartf NC	15⅞	16⅞
Midl Bks	21½	22½
Shaw Bos	31	32½
U Va Bks	14½	15
Va N Bnk	14¼	15½
Insurance		
Fid Un Lf	20⅛	20⅞
Industrials		
AFA PrS	5	6
AID Inc	2	3
AVM Cp	2¾	3½
Acushnt	11½	13
Addisn W	8⅞	9¼
Adv Ros	1¼	1½
Alberts	3	3½
Alico Inc	9½	10
Allyn Bac	5⅛	5⅞
A El Lab	1⅞	1⅞
Am Exp	38⅞	38⅞
Am Fml	11¼	12¼
Am Furn	2⅞	3¼
Am Greet	11	11½
Am Telev	10¼	11¼
Am Weld	7¼	8
Amtr Dv	1½	1⅞
Anadite	3½	3⅞
Anheus B	38¼	33¾
Ard May	2⅛	2⅞
ArkWIG	15¼	16¼
Arrow H	17¼	18
Arvida	6⅛	6½
AsCC Bot	12	12¾
AtlGas Lt	12⅞	13
Baird At	3⅞	3¾
Balt PntC	6⅛	6⅞
Bang Hy	10¾	11½
Bkam Rlt	7⅞	7⅞
Bassett F	13½	14¼
Bayls Mk	8⅞	9⅞
Beeline F	5⅛	5⅞
Betz Lab	38¾	39½
Bibb Co	5⅞	6⅞
Bird Son	35½	37
Birtchr	1¾	2⅛
Bick Hills	27½	28½
Bonza Int	2⅛	2⅞
Booz AH	4	4½
Braden	7	7¾
Brinks	13	13½
Brks Sca	13¼	14
Brwning	3¾	4¼
Buckb M	5⅛	5⅞
Buckeye	5¼	5⅞
Born Sim	4⅞	4⅞
CalWSv	25¼	26¼
Campl Ch	1⅞	2¼
Conrad H	1⅛	1½
Cap Swst	4⅞	4⅞
Capin Air	⅝	⅞
Cap Tec	3	3¾
CenVt PS	10	10½

	Bid	Ask
Chm Lea	8¼	9¼
Chesa Ut	8½	9½
Chi Bridg	80	81½
Chilton	2⅜	2⅞
ChrisSe	97	100
Circle F	2½	3¼
CitznUt A	27½	28¼
CitznUt B	25	26
Clark Mf	26	27
Clow Cp	8½	9
Colu Vent	2⅜	3⅜
Com Cir	15¼	16½
Coml Sh	20½	22
Comw Pa	22½	23¼
Con Pap	36	37
Corenco	16½	18½
Craw Co	15½	17
Cross Co	14¼	15
Cutlr Fed	2¼	3
Danly M	5⅛	6
Data Dgn	1⅜	2⅛
Date Hnd	11½	12
Dayt Inc	22¼	24¼
Decor In	2⅛	3⅛
DeKib Ag	35⅛	36⅛
Delhi Oil	2⅛	2⅞
DeLux C	28⅛	29½
Det IntBr	27½	28¼
Dewey El	⅛	1⅛
Diam Cry	9½	10¼
Dbn Cru	17½	19
Docutel	3⅞	4¼
Dollar G	6⅞	7
Dorch G	6⅛	6⅞
Dow Jone	26	27
Doyle Du.$		
Dunkin D	4	4⅞
Durlron	14	14⅛
Eberln In	3	3½
Econ Lab	32¾	33¼
ElPas El	9⅞	10
Elba Syst	4⅞	4⅞
Elder Be	4¼	5
Elec Nucl	5⅞	6⅛
Elec Mod	1¼	1¾
Energy C	4	4¼
Entwistl	2	2¾
Equty Oil	14¾	15¼
Erie Tec	6	8
Ethan Al	16¼	17
Fab Tek	1	1⅛
Fingrht	2	2⅛
Fst Bost	19¼	20
Flckngr	16¼	16¾
Fla WatU	¾	1⅛
Forest O	8½	8⅞
Frmlall	¾	1⅛
Fotomat	5¼	5⅞
Frnkln El	8⅞	9¼
Frnd Ice	19¼	20
Gov EFin	9½	10
Graph Cn	14½	15¼
Green Mt	4⅛	4⅞
Grey Adv	6⅞	7¼
Gulf Intst	6½	7
Gyrodn	3⅛	3⅞
Harper R	7⅛	7⅞
Henred F	12½	13¼
Holobm	1⅞	2⅛
Hoover	14	14½
Horlz Res	4½	5⅛
Huck Mfg	4⅛	5
Huds Pap	17½	19
Hyatt Cp	5⅛	5⅛
Hyatt Int	5	5½
Ind Nuclr	4	4⅛
Infra Ind	1½	2
Intrmk In	1¼	1¾
Intrmt G	11½	12

	Bid	Ask
InBk Wsh	3¾	4⅛
IaSou Ut	23⅛	23⅞
Jamsby	16¼	17
Jiffy Fds	⅞	1¼
Joslyn M	15	15⅛
KMS Ind	3	3⅛
Kaisr Stl	25½	26
KaisStl pf	18¼	18⅞
Kalvar	3⅛	3⅞
Kaman A	14⅞	15⅛
Kampg A	3⅛	4⅛
Kate Gre	1⅛	1⅛
Kaysam	⅞	1¼
Kear Tr	4¼	4⅞
Kelly Svc	11⅞	12½
Keuff Ess	13¼	14⅛
Keye Ib	14	14⅛
Key CusF	3⅛	3⅞
King Int	2	2⅞
Knap Vog	12¼	13¼
Lance In	24¼	25
Land Res	¾	1⅛
Leedv Cp	1⅛	2⅛
Lin Bcast	5⅞	6½
Loblaw	5⅞	6¼
Log Etrn	2¼	2⅞
Madisn G	11½	12
Mal Rlty	1⅛	1⅞
Mallkrt	42¼	43
Manor C	1⅞	2⅛
Marif Frt	6⅞	7⅛
Maul LP	8½	9
McCor	35⅛	36⅛
McQuay	9¼	10
Measur	20⅞	21⅛
Medtrn	33½	34¼
Merid In	1⅛	2
Mdisx W	12¼	13
Midld Ca	1½	1⅞
Midw Gt	13⅛	14¼
Millipr	49½	51½
Miner In	3⅛	3⅞
Minn Gas	18⅛	19⅛
Miss Vl G	11⅞	12⅛
Mrs S Pie	9	9¼
Monf Col	4	4⅞
Moore P	7¾	8⅛
Moore S	14¼	15¼
Motch M	3½	4⅛
Mot Club	4⅛	4⅞
Mueller	8½	10
Narag Cp	3¾	4½
Nat G&O	7⅞	8⅛
Nat Lib	2½	2⅞
N Patent	6⅞	7
N SecRsh	4	4⅛
Natnw Rl	4⅛	5⅛
NJ Nat G	11½	12¼
Nlelsn A	19	19½
Nielsn B	19	19½
NoCar Gs	9⅛	9½
N Eur Oll	20⅞	21¼
Nortrp Kl	22	22⅞
NW NatG	7⅛	7½
NW PuSv	17½	18
Noxel Cp	18	18⅞
Oglivy M	20½	21¼
Ohio Ferr	10⅞	12½
Oil Shale	3⅛	3⅞
Ormont	3⅛	4⅛
Otter TP	17⅛	17⅞
Over NA	1¼	2
Pabst Br	27½	27⅞
PacGs R	21⅞	22½
Pakco	1	1⅞
Park Dr	22¼	22⅞
Parks H	2⅛	2⅞
Pauley P	3½	3⅞
Pearl Mf	11	11⅞
Pa Enter	12⅞	13⅛

	Bid	Ask
PnzlOff B	6⅞	7⅛
Pepsi BW	4⅞	5¼
Petrolit	61	62½
Pettibon	16	17
Philip L	11¼	11½
Piedmt A	4⅞	5⅛
Pinkrtn	34	34⅛
Pion HIB	25⅛	25⅞
Pistlfin	3	4
Possis Cp	3½	4¼
Procrp	2	2⅛
Pub S NC	9⅛	9½
P Bennet	35½	36½
PutD Cap	3⅞	4⅛
Qual Inns	3	3½
Ragen Pr	3¼	4
Rahall C	3⅞	3⅞
Raych Cp	210	215
Raymnd	9	10
Recog Eq	4⅞	5⅛
Road Ex	38	38¾
Robin M	8¼	9¼
Roberts J	3⅞	4⅛
Roselon	3¼	4
Rouse	3⅞	4⅛
Rus Stov	14¼	15
Sadlier	1⅞	2⅛
Scan Dat	1⅜	1⅝
Scripps H	17	18
Seis Delt	2⅞	3⅛
Seneca F	3¼	3¾
Seven U	31	31¾
Snap Tls	35⅛	36⅛
Solid Sta	10	11
S Cal Wat	11⅞	12⅛
Sw Gs Cp	7⅞	8½
Sw El Sv	13¾	14½
Standyn	16½	17¼
Std Regis	16½	17¼
Stan HPd	8⅛	10
Sterlg Str	3⅞	4⅛
Strawb Cl	19	20½
Sugdal F	2⅛	2⅞
Super E	4⅞	5⅛
TIME DC	4⅛	4⅞
Tampax	40¾	41¾
Taylr Wl	16¼	17¼
Tech Pub	6	6⅞
Techcre	6⅞	7¼
Tecum P	25½	27½
Tennant	25	27
Tifny Co	7	7½
Transco	8⅛	8⅞
Transo O	9⅞	10⅞
Trico Pd	25½	28½
Tritn OG	2⅞	2¾
Tyson F	8⅞	9¼
Un McGll	6½	7¼
US Bnknt	2¼	2⅝
US TrkLn	11½	12
Up Pen P	15½	16
Valley Gs	8¼	9¼
VanD Air	6½	7¼
Vance S	3¼	3½
Velcro	5⅞	6¼
Ventron	20½	21¼
Wads Pu	6	6⅞
Wsh NG	9⅞	10⅞
Webb Re	6⅞	6⅞
Weco Dvl	1¾	2
Weight W	7⅛	7½
Weldtrn	1¾	2⅛
Weling M	9½	10
Well Gar	5¾	6½
Welsbch	3	3⅛
Wstn Mlg	2	2¼
Westmd	55½	56¼
Wisc PL	16	16⅛
Wdwrd L	17¼	18
Wright W	2⅞	3¼
ZionUt B	13	13⅛

Tokyo Exchange

March 31, 1975

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	257	Matsu E. Wks	544
Canon	222	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	146
Dai Nip. Print.	435	Mitsubi Corp.	427
Fuji Bank	389	Mitsui Co.	473
Fuji Phono	367	Mitsukoshi	474
Hitachi	185	Nippon Elec.	204
Honda Motor	634	Sharp	260
C. Itoh	461	Shiseido	1,130
Japan Air L.	1,620	Sony Corp.	2,900
Kansai EL. P.	736	Sumitomo Bk.	405
Kao Soap	356	Taisho Marine	324
Kirin Brewery	308	Takeda Chem.	247
Komatsu	328	Teijin	173
Kubota	365	Tokio Marine	553
Matsu E. Ind.	543	Toray	160
		Toyota Motor	541

FCE Quotations

March 27, 1975

		Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec
DJIA	bid	760	760	750	755
766.19	offer	770	775	780	785
FTI	bid	272	272	260	250
278.70	offer	282	285	290	300
TKDJ	bid	4200	4100	4150	4150
4240.52	offer	4300	4350	4350	4400
Prem. Gas	bid		125	125	122
122.75	offer		128	130	130
Gasoil	bid		85	88	88
83.50	offer		87	90	94

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Currency Rates

March 27, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.3945	5.7670	102.15*	58.62*	37.86y	—	6.91*	94.84*	43.90*
Brussels (c)	34.805	83.535	14.785	8.23	5.49*	14.47	—	13.722	6.381
Frankfurt	2.3550	5.6590	—	55.66*	3.725x	97.90*	6.768*	92.69*	43.30*
London (z)	2.4005	—	5.6508	10.1490	1522.25	5.78675	83.475	6.0875	13.0975
Milan	633.00	1522.20	269.37	150.09	—	264.08	18.23	249.85	116.23
Paris	4.2325	10.1650	179.800*	—	6.6900x	176.025*	12.1825*	167.075*	77.675*
Zurich	2.55	6.0833	107.79*	60.0*	0.4006*	105.65*	7.29*	—	46.4*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.4435; Escudo: 24.30; Israeli £: 6.00; Peseta: 56.05; Schilling: 16.63; Sw. krona: 3.9475; Yen: 291.90; Belgian financial franc: 35.425.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

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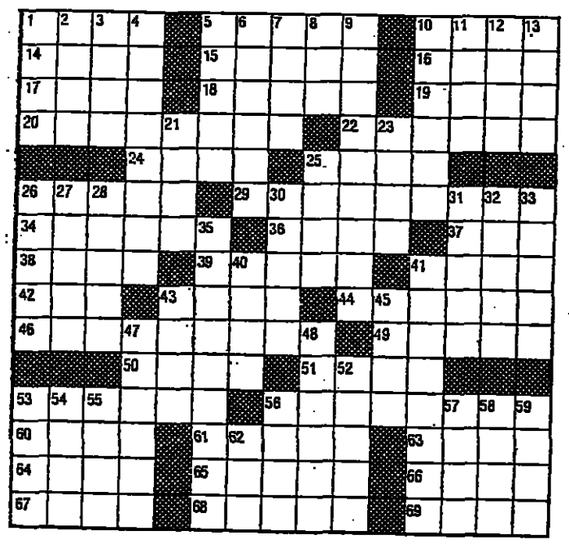
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Sound of surprise
5 Fiddle
10 Gently persuade
14 Eight: Prefix
15 Composure
16 With skill
17 Radar-screen signal
18 Play backer
19 —— the mark
20 Waikiki experts
22 Spider or ant
24 In —— of (instead)
25 Consent, in France
26 Delicate
29 Game-fish talk
34 Turn in coupons
36 Trumpetman Al
37 Fort Worth campus
38 Miss Hagen et al.
39 —— time or another
41 Garden walk
42 Roman 1002
43 Word before happy or stick
44 Continue tediously
46 One suffering from heat
49 Consumers
50 One, in Berlin
51 Whitney and Wallach
53 Taiwan leader
56 Henry VIII, after dieting
60 —— d'oeuvre
61 Diamond flaw
63 Word before green or more
64 —— Lincoln (first Tarzan)
65 Downfall, in Madrid
66 Responsive to the helm
67 Actor O'Neal
68 Battle of the ——
69 Picture-tube nuisance

DOWN

1 Oodles
2 U. S. rights org.
3 Recipe direction
4 Dad takes the plane
5 Typist's bar
6 Firm the muscles
7 Outfits
8 Wall St. org.
9 Removed a chicken part
10 Tabby is awake
11 Reed instrument
12 Templeton
13 Greek portico
21 Wing: Fr.
23 ——ce pas?
25 Related to
26 Dowdy one
27 Fix a shoelace
28 "Robin ——"
30 Words of expectation
31 Elevator stop, in Paris
32 Equity member
33 Baseball's Bowie and family
35 Mother tarries
40 Road materials
41 Master openers
43 Washer cycle
45 Rack's partner
47 Adriatic heir
48 Sharpen again
52 Turkish moneys
53 Sonny's ex-partner
54 "—— catfish!"
55 Girl of TV series
56 Feminine suffix
57 Terrible or Great
58 Agrippina's son
59 Increased
62 —— de la Paix



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	14	57	Fair	MADRID	8	46	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	6	43	Cloudy	MILAN	12	54	Cloudy
ANKARA	23	73	Cloudy	MONTREAL	−3	28	Fair
ATHENS	20	68	Overcast	MOSCOW	10	50	Rain
BEIRUT	21	70	Fair	MUNICH	0	32	Snow
BELGRADE	27	81	Cloudy	NEW YORK	7	45	Fair
BERLIN	6	43	Cloudy	NICE	14	57	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	6	43	Cloudy	OSLO	2	36	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	15	59	Cloudy	PARIS	7	45	Cloudy
CAIRO	30	86	Fair	PRAGUE	0	32	Snow
CASABLANCA	16	61	Cloudy	ROME	11	57	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	4	39	Overcast	SOFIA	25	77	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	16	61	Fair	STOCKHOLM	3	37	Fair
DUBLIN	9	48	Overcast	TEHRAN	18	64	Fair
EDINBURGH	5	41	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	26	79	Fair
FLORENCE	12	54	Cloudy	TUNIS	14	57	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	7	45	Cloudy	VENICE	11	52	Cloudy
GENEVA	5	41	Cloudy	VIENNA	4	39	Rain
HELSINKI	1	34	Snow	WARSAW	4	39	Showers
ISTANBUL	20	68	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	7	45	Fair
LAS PALMAS	17	63	Overcast	ZURICH	3	37	Cloudy
LISBON	12	54	Cloudy				
LONDON	8	46	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	12	54	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

March 31, 1975

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

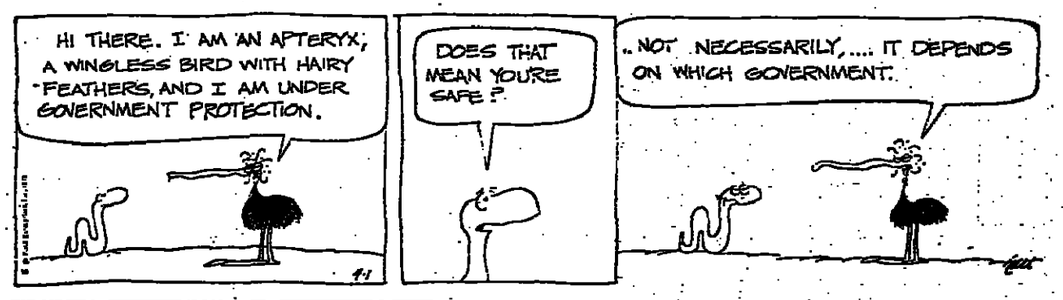
(w) Alexander Fund	$6.02
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd	$0.86
(w) Apollo (Tempus) Iss.pr.	SF66.06
(i) Apollo Fund S.A.	$79.85
(w) Austral Trust S.A.	$3.85
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:	
— (d) Bearbond	SF119.55
— (d) Conbar	SF711.00
— (d) Grossbar	SF463.00
— (d) Stockbar	SF768.00
(w) Broad & Wall Fd. Int'L	$33.73
(w) Brown Invest.	$13.15
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	$10.65
(d) Can Secur Growth Fd.	$4.77
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$13.09
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$9.34
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF944
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$609.22
(w) Convert Fd.Int.A Certs.	$6.87
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs.	$10.40
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$7.73
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) Canasec	SF549.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF69.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF63.00
— (d) Energievalor	SF74.50
— (d) Ussec	SF992.00
— (d) Europavalor	SF125.00
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$4.08
C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:	
— (w) C.S. America Fd.	$9.14
— (w) C.S. Income Fd.	$7.97
(w) D.G.C.	$39.29
(d) Delta Invest. Fund	$5.64
(d) Delta Multifund	$7.77
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund	Yen 9.163
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)	$1.40
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$10.07
(w) Dr. Interct. Inv Fd.	$11.08
(w) Europe Obligations	LF974
(d) Executive Fd of Canada	$5.64
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia	$7.70
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$13.31
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd	$19.90
— (d) Fidelity World Fd.	$8.31
(d) Fiducem	BF844
(w) First Intern'l Fd.	$114.59
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec.	$14.44
(d) First Nat'l City Fund	$26.28
(d) First Security Cap. Fd.	$22.55
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$50.70
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$18.75
(w) Fonsec Issue Fr.	SF1.598
(d) Formula Selection Fd.	SF83.23
(d) Fonditalia	$10.75
(d) Fund of Nations	$9.53
(d) Fund of N.Y (ex-div.)	$0.80
(w) Future Australia Fd.	Aus.$7.03
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund	$9.56
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$2.43
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$5.49
(w) Guardian Gr Fd Int'l.	$9.92
(w) Hausmann Hodge. NV	$5.150
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet	$24.21
(d) Icofund	$9.54
(d) Interfit	SF283.15
(d) Interfund S.A.	$9.89
(d) Interitalia	Lire 7.487
(w) Intermarket Fund	$97.95
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$22.82
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd.	Can.$4.14
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$6.47
(w) Intertrust Int'l Fd S.A.	$8.86
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$35.54
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$9.39
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A	$8.78
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$13.67
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$44.45
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$12.34
JARDINE FLEMING:	
— (r) Jardine East. Trust	$56.81
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$36.71
— (r) Jardine Selection NV	$12.09
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1.543
(w) Kleinwort Benson Int.F	$9.33
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.	$16.45
(w) Leverage Cap Hold	$23.82
L. & B.T. MANAGEMENT S.A.:	
+(w) L&B-T Multi-way Fd.	SF342.00
+(w) L&B-T Income Fund.	SF365.00
(w) Luxfund	$17.62
(d) Medlolanum Sel. Fund	$11.53
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$1.95
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$2.49
(w) N.A.M.F.	$62.24
(w) Nippon Fund	$24.16
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$6.22
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd.	$7.07
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc.	$1.734
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$6.78
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$20.30
(d) Renta Fund	LF1.948
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF3.498
(d) Rentinvest	LF810
SAFE GROUP:	
— (d) Safe Fund	$4.69
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$9.87
— (d) Global Fund	$3.94
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF50.25
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$11.43
S.M.G. FUNDS:	
— (d) CSF Fund	SF22.46
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF4.83
— (d) L.T.F Fund N.V.	$7.12
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM90.70
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parion Sw. R. Est.	SF1.433
— (r) Securswiss	SF1.021
(d) Soros Fund	$133.40
(w) Star Fund	$5.52
(r) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc.	$5.50
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) America-Valor	SF408.25
— (d) Intervalor	SF61.50
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF237.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF191.75
— (d) Unit Bond Select	SF76.00
— (d) Universal Fund	SF78.53
(w) Talent Global Fund	$7.05
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea).	$30.22
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V.	$26.54
(w) Transpacific Fund	$16.48
TYNDALL GROUP:	
+ (r) Overseas Fd. dist.	$1.16
+ (r) Do. Accumulation	$1.46
+ (r) 3-Way Fund Int'l	$2.24
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF31.50
— (d) Bond Invest	SF69.00
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF75.75
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh.	SF113.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF63.00
— (d) Globinvest	SF62.50
— (d) Pacific Invest	SF67.00
— (d) Rometac-Invest	SF319.00
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh.	SF235.00
— (d) Sima Swiss B. Ert.	SF174.50
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM14.85
— (d) Europafonds	DM31.75
— (d) Unifonds	DM19.50
— (d) Unirenta	DM40.40
— (d) Unispecial I	DM31.25
(w) United Cap. Inv Fd.	$2.38
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd.	$11.82
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$5.56
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1.228.11
(w) West Proprietary N.V.	$1.376.77
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	$404.11
(w) Worldwide Securities	$33.50
(w) Worldwide Special	$3.086.03

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; z — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; s — Asked.

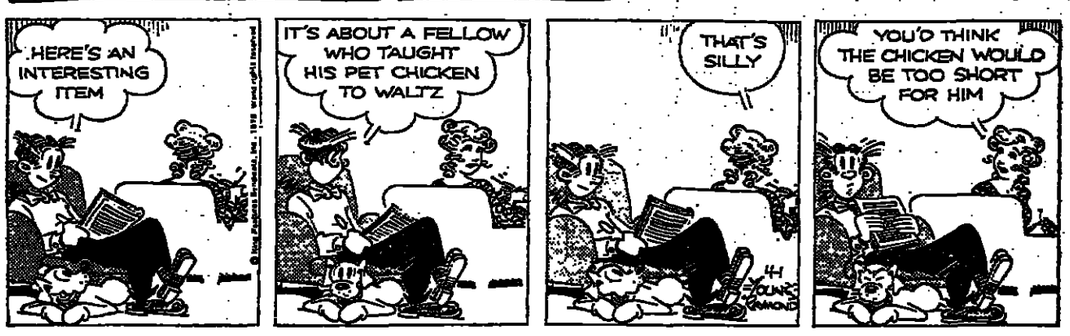
PEANUTS



B.C.



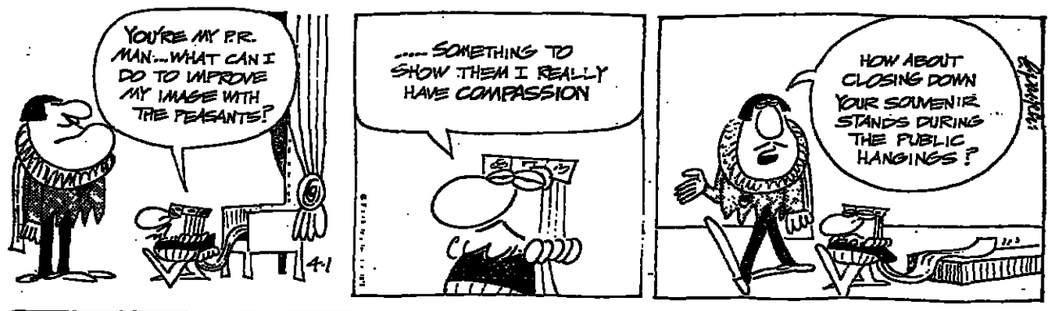
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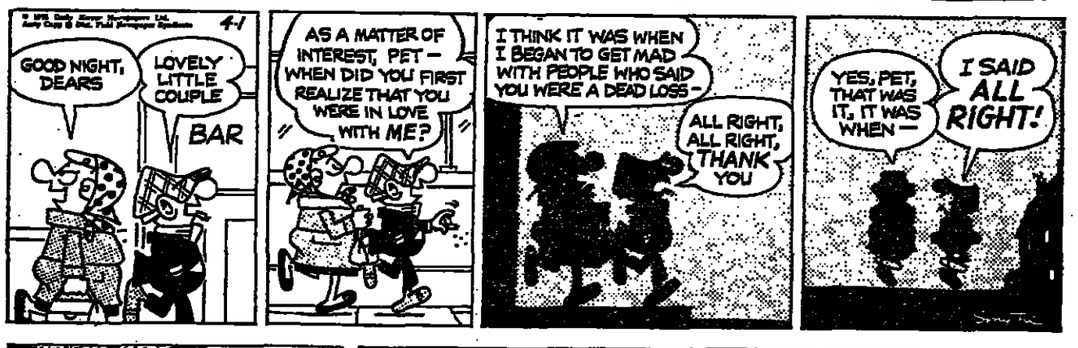
BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD of ID



ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words:

NOMUT

HUSBY

CALAPA

TACHUG

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: "○○○○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: PRUNE COUGH MALICE FEUDAL

Answer: *What they weighed after a heavy meal*—ANCHOR

هكذا من الأصل

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

SKYSCRAPER STYLE
Art Deco New York

By Cervin Robinson and Rosemarie Haag Bletter. Oxford University Press. 88 pp. 115 plates. $20

ART DECO ARCHITECTURE IN NEW YORK 1920-1940

By Don Vlack. Harper and Row. 179 pp. Illustrated

Reviewed by Paul Goldberger

TIME was, you couldn't get anyone with any pretense to architectural knowledge to defend the Chrysler Building for all the radiator-cap gargoyles in its crown. To a serious modernist —and at the time of the Chrysler's completion in 1930 the modern movement was just coming into maturity—the jumble of machine-age ornament was a hopeless vulgarity. To a historicist architect, which most of New York's designers then were, the very idea of romanticizing modernism was distasteful.

Now, woe be to him who dares think evil of it. Chrysler and the other buildings in that style variously called jazz moderne, style moderne, or art deco, are the best-loved things in New York. And while it is a welcome and long-overdue development that these buildings are at last deemed worthy of serious attention, they are now, if anything, a bit too chic. One wonders if their fashion may not, in fact, discourage proper scholarship.

The wave of interest in art deco (the term which, while technically a bit narrow, seems now to have won out for common usage) has yielded two recent books on the architecture in the style in New York City, where it flourished mightily. Both books illustrate the Chrysler Building on their jacket covers, and both contain medium-length essays which accompany generous portfolios of photographs, but there the similarity ends.

Cervin Robinson and Rosemarie Haag Bletter's "Skyscraper Style: Art Deco New York" is the superior work on every level. Robinson, a distinguished architectural photographer, has taken some photographs which deserve to become classics, such as the splendid color shot of Ely Jacques Kahn's polychromed Park Avenue Building with the Empire State Building in the background, or the frontispiece that frames the Chrysler tower between the spires of the General Electric (originally the RCA Victor) Building and the Waldorf-Astoria.

The three spires come together to create an extraordinary world, an image of a city that had at once immense power, whimsy and romance. That was the New York of the twenties and thirties, an age that the art deco style, which wanted to seem modern without truly being modern, symbolized perfectly. The style did not eschew ornament; as did the more serious modern of the developing international style, but used it in a romantic, even innocent, way to celebrate the speed, the movement and the drama of the time.

Art deco was never truly a machine-age architecture, but a romantic glorification of the machine in more traditional architectural terms. Indeed, the failure of art deco to t revolutionary probably p major role in its origina larity, and is surely a f the style's revival today its very lack of seri which was so hateful to t righteous architects of th national style, delights u

Art deco, even at its b basically a stage set, a marie Bletter points out excellent essay. It was atrical mode which stood high art and a vernacula eager for popular acc Bletter traces the style's sources, recognizing that the product of certain forces as well as aesthet

Unfortunately, this rec is forgotten at the conclu her essay, which attem blame the Museum of Art's advocacy of the tional style for art deco's Art deco was a fashion, a most fashions, its end hi tively little to do with tual currents. Moreover nology favored the aust chitecture of the interr style, as did economics: lot cheaper to build a ste glass skyscraper than a orately-detailed art-deco o

However, one misses a cussion of the many ar works that were not major ments of the style—the of art-deco apartment hou the Bronx, for example, remain, sociologically, a fa ing example of middle-cl terest in a style, too avan for upper-class tastes.

Don Vlack does make tempt to deal with the flo of deco in the Bronx; no less, his book, "Art Deco tecture in New York," re a disappointment. Ralph baum, who took the photog is not Cervin Robinson. pictures, which are all in and-white, are often taken awkward angles and see show no understanding at the subject.

Vlack in his badly orga essay, like Applebaum with photographs, seems unabl settle on a proper vantage On one page Vlack calls art self-indulgent; on another self-righteously defends it serious style while he disc historicism (20th-century l ings in styles such as Goth Georgian) as having no aest merit.

One wonders, moreover, serious an author's knowled New York could be when he a Washington Heights th in Harlem, revalues No 2 Avenue to 200; misspells tects' names and confuses addresses in Central Park

The art deco buildings of York, for all of their super silliness, are among the genuine treasures. Today, international style ideology given way to a freer, if irreverent, approach to desi is appropriate that these tures be valued anew. The even the innocence, which embody holds valuable le for us today. Robinson Bletter's book helps in lea these lessons; Vlack's book, fortunately, seems more t ploit them.

Paul Goldberger is an a tecture critic for The New Times. This review is abri

Solution to Previous Puzzle

T	I	P	S		F	R	E	D	A		H	A	J	E
A	L	A	N		O	O	Z	E	D		A	G	O	N
G	I	L	A		O	L	I	V	E		R	N	E	A
		A	P	R	I	L	F	O	O	L	S	D	A	Y
				E	N	I	S		N	A	Y			
A	C	I		S	C	A	R	S		G	E	R	F	S
M	E	D	I	T	A	T	E		F	E	D	O	R	A
A	N	I	L		P	E	O	R	O		D	O	E	S
S	T	O	K	E	S		O	I	O	R	A	M	A	S
S	I	T	A	R		L	I	S	T	L	E		S	K	Y
			A	I	M			H	A	I	T			
	F	O	O	L	S	P	A	R	A	D	I	S	E	
F	I	O	U	R		L	U	R	E	R		F	L	A	P
Q	U	I	S	T		A	R	M	E	D		F	O	R	E
B	L	E	S		M	E	S	S	Y		S	E	P	T

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

A 15-year-old high school student was one of four players who made a strong bid for international honors in the recent world bidding contest of the International Bridge Academy in New York.

Brian Glubok of White Plains, N.Y., who has been playing for three years, scored 271 points out of a possible 336, with 22-year-old Frank Yang, also of White Plains, as his partner. They outdistanced several players with international reputations.

The Glubok-Yang partnership used an unusual variation of a well-known convention in bidding the following hands:

WEST	EAST
♠AK83	♠Q4
♡AKJ4	♡8
◇QJ987	◇K10543
♣—	♣KJ843

Glubok opened the West hand with one diamond and after his partner raised invitationally to three diamonds, he jumped to five hearts. Jumping to five of the suit immediately above the trump suit was, by partnership agreement, a grand-slam force, which in standard methods is indicated by a bid of five no-trump. The advantage of this variation is that it provides three spare bids before six diamonds is reached, and these bids can be used to show specific hands with one top honor in the trump suit.

In this case, East bid six clubs to show the ace or king of diamonds and one more trump than he had promised. As it was, West signed off in six diamonds, but he would have been able to bid seven diamonds if his trump had been AXXXX.

In this case it was obvious that six diamonds was the best contract, but the issue was not always so clear-cut. On the diagramed deal, the maximum award went to six no-trump, and six clubs was rewarded almost equally.

Another partnership rea the top spot as shown in diagram, using a Precision tion. One club showed 16 p or more, and the response s ed a strong, balanced hand. spade fit was located at three-level, and South pron spade support with a cue-bi four diamonds. But North a stab at six no trump, and right.

The scoring awards are base international match points. an interesting question is ther a grand slam in no-tr or clubs with the North-So hand is to be preferred, to game. If North-South pla game, they can expect to s about 500 points. If they seven no-trump or seven d they can maneuver a 13th t by a squeeze if either oppon has the majority of the miss cards in both major suits.

With the East-West cards vided as shown, East is ev tually squeezed when So cashes all his winners except top spade. This will work rat less than half the time, but expectation is still much super to the game contracts.

NORTH (D)
♠K874
♡AQ
◇86
♣AKJ42

WEST	EAST
♠J	♠Q1032
♡J93	♡10765
◇1097532	◇QJ4
♣963	♣85

SOUTH
♠A965
♡K842
◇AK
♣Q107

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1♣	Pass	2N.T.	Pass
3♣	Pass	3♡	Pass
3♠	Pass	4◇	Pass
6N.T.	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond ten.

cklaus Regains Form Beat Weiskopf by 3

By John S. Radosta

TON HEAD ISLAND, S.C., March 31 (NYT).—It took Jack s nine holes yesterday to figure out what was wrong with his Then he reasserted his authority to win the Heritage Golf by three strokes over Tom Weiskopf.

stop is the Masters and that green jacket, April 10, at Augusta,

laus shot a final round of 68, three under par for the intricate Town Golf Links. His 72-hole total of 271, or 13 under par, ie record of 272 that Hale Irwin set two years ago.

kopf gave it a good try, but the putts just wouldn't drop for finished with 71—276.

two front-runners, who had been tied at 10 under par after were far ahead of the rest. Charles Coody, the 1971 Masters shot 65, extraordinary under the windy conditions, to finish 279, five under par.

Mahaffey was fourth at 280 and Tom Kite, only three shots he co-leaders going into yesterday's round, faltered to 75—281. e was tied with Bruce Crampton.

as Nicklaus's second victory in his last two times out. Two go he won the Doral-Eastern at Miami.

$40,000 share of the $200,000 purse raised Nicklaus's winnings season to $109,242. Since he joined the tour in 1962, he has won aments and $2,370,619.

us led nearly the entire ent, dominating the first nds with 66, 63—129. On y, he shot 74 while Weis- red 68 to tie him at 203, par.

out three holes yesterday, actually relinquished the happened when Nicklaus, in the threesome ahead kopf, bogeyed the par-3 ole to slip to 9 under par. f birdied the par-5 fifth a two-shot lead at 11 un-

e lead didn't last. Nick- died the sixth hole and f bogeyed No. 8, where his t caught in the woods on rt, and they turned the ne tied at 10 under.

e ninth hole, a short par aus hit a sloppy 9-iron to rt of the green. It was diagnosed the flaw that a troubling him since Sat-

aus said he had been to "stay loose" all week. uble was that he had be- o loose. The result was his backswing he was ig it at the top" by relax- right-hand grip. That, in resented the clubface to in a slightly open posi-

aus felt he probably would e won the tournament had iagnosed the flaw in time. f problem. After tighten- grip, Nicklaus birdied the le with a seven-foot putt, -5 15th with a dandy 15- itt, and the par-3 17th, ie put his tee shot 4 feet, s from the hole.

kopf, after turning the ine at par 36, bogeyed No. ere he missed the green ok two putts from 3 feet, rdied the par-5 15th, a f 562 yards. He finished od at even par 71.

LEADING SCORERS

	$40,000	66-63-74-68—271
pi	22,800	70-65-68-71—274
	14,200	71-69-14-65—279
ey	9,400	70-70-70-70—280
ton	7,700	69-70-71-71—281
	7,700	69-68-69-75—281

t Wrestlers Win raight World Cup

DO, Ohio, March 31 The underdog U.S. team strong closing effort but sterday to the Soviet s the World Cup Wres- mpetition ended at the ty of Toledo.

Soviet Union won all of matches to finish with ts and its third straight up championship. Mon- s second with four points, by the United States vo. Canada failed to point.



Jack Nicklaus receives trophy after winning the Heritage Classic.

UPI

Yanks Put Stottlemyre on Waivers

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., March 31 (NYT).—Mel Stottlemyre, the last New York Yankees' link to its glorious past, has been placed on waivers to give him his unconditional release.

The 33-year-old right-hander was one of the pitching mainstays the last time the Yankees won the American League pennant in 1964. Waivers will run out Friday.

The St. Louis Cardinals, meanwhile, traded a rookie outfielder, Danny Godby, to the Boston Red Sox in exchange for Danny Cater, the 35-year-old first baseman who has played with several teams since breaking into the major leagues in 1964.

The move by the Yankees was not a surprise. Stottlemyre suffered a torn rotator cuff on his right shoulder in a game against the California Angels June 11 and worked only two innings the rest of last season.

During spring training here he pitched only briefly in batting practice. His arm stiffened after he threw some pitches earlier this week.

Stottlemyre, who won 20 games three times and was on five All-Star teams, hurriedly left the club's spring training headquarters after Gabe Paul, president of the Yankees, had notified him of his move.

Stottlemyre broke into the major leagues in August, 1964, and helped the Yankees in their pennant drive that year. He won nine games and lost three and had a 2.06 earned-run average.

He made three starts in the 1964 World Series against the St. Louis Cardinals and split two decisions.

He posted a 20-9 mark in 1965; 21-12 in 1968, and 20-14 the following season. He was 6-7 last season and had a 3.58 earned-run average. Overall, he won 164 and lost 139.

He holds the American League record for consecutive starting assignments, 272. The streak ended last Aug. 4 when he relieved against the Boston Red Sox in what turned out to be his final appearance as a Yankee.

Cater will report to the St. Louis spring training camp in St. Petersburg, Fla., while Godby will be sent to the Red Sox farm club at Pawtucket, R.I., in the International League.

Appearing mainly as a designated hitter for Boston last season, Cater hit .246 in 126 trips to the plate, with five home runs and batting in 20 runs. In 11 years, Cater has a career batting average of .276. His best year was with Boston in 1973 when he hit .313. He has also played with the New York Yankees, the Oakland A's and Kansas City Athletics, Chicago White Sox and Philadelphia, where he started in 1964.

Godby's major league experience is 13 games in which he played for the Cardinals late last season. He had two hits in 13 times at bat for a .154 average.

Mets Reassign 2

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 31 (UPI).—The New York Mets announced today that pitchers Craig Swan and Randy Sterling have been sent to their minor league complex for reassignment.

Swan, who is recovering from a fracture of the right elbow suffered last season, is expected to pitch for a month at Tidewater and then be recalled by the Mets later.

Bad Spring for Ex-Pennant Heroes

NEW YORK, March 31 (UPI).—The spring of 1975 has not been a good one for former pennant heros.

First, Baltimore peddled first baseman Boog Powell, who had started in four World Series for the Orioles.

Then Pittsburgh cut Steve Blass, who won two games including the decisive seventh game in the 1971 World Series to give the Pirates their first world championship in more than a decade.

The New York Yankees followed by releasing Mel Stottlemyre, the last link with their glory teams.

Now it may be Mickey Lolich's turn to take his lumps. The Detroit southpaw, the last pitcher to win three games in a single World Series (1968), has been manhandled by even the most humble of batters this spring in trying to prepare himself for a rebound of his disastrous 20-loss campaign of last year.

Lolich has appeared in six games this spring and has lost four of them. The other two games were no-decisions, thanks only to the efforts of some Detroit bats.

Lolich was given the starting assignment in yesterday's game with Cincinnati and, by the second inning, the Reds had an 8-0 lead. Lolich, whose earned-run average has soared to 6.85 this spring, was pulled in the third inning in favor of Dave Lemanczyk.

Three home runs later, the Tigers were back in the game and finally won it, 13-12, on a two-run single by Bill Freehan in the bottom of the ninth.

But Lolich, unlike Blass and Stottlemyre, seems in little danger of being cut, simply because the Tigers have no one better on their pitching staff. Joe Coleman is the only other hurler on the team to have spent more than a season in the big leagues as a starter.

Detroit manager Ralph Houk insists Lolich will be ready "when they open the gates" of the regular season. Lolich will probably have just two more starts in Florida to shake his doldrums before heading North with the hopes of any first-division finish by the Tigers riding on his left arm.

The favorite to win the AL East—Baltimore—was dealt a dose of humility yesterday when Jeff Burroughs got four hits and drove in six runs in the 11-1 Texas Ranger victory. Two of Burroughs's hits were home runs.

Dave Parker also hit two home runs to lead the Pittsburgh Pirates to an 8-6 victory over Kansas City. Jose Cruz hit three home runs in Houston's 12-7 mauling of Montreal, and Los Angeles won its 16th game in 21 tries this spring, beating Boston, 7-2.

St. Louis catchers drove in four runs as the Cardinals snapped a six-game losing streak with a 5-4 triumph over the New York Mets, Minnesota got six runs from Atlanta ace Phil Niekro in the fifth inning to post a 12-4 victory over the Braves, and Bill Robinson's sacrifice fly in the eighth provided Philadelphia with a 3-2 victory over the Chicago White Sox.

Laver's Victory Ties WCT Mark Of 20 in a Row

ORLANDO, Fla., March 31 (AP).—Rod Laver tied Stan Smith's World Championship Tennis record of 20 straight match victories yesterday by beating Vitas Gerulaitis, 6-4, 6-4, to win the $60,000 Blue Group Tournament.

Laver had qualified for the finals by beating American Brian Gottfried in a rain-delayed semi-final match yesterday morning.

He was leading Gottfried, 4-6, 6-4, 5-4, with the 10th game of the third set at 15-all when rain halted the match Saturday. It took the Australian just 14 minutes to polish off Gottfried in the final set, 7-5.

Laver, who was Smith's first victim when Smith ran up 20 straight match victories in 1973, has won four straight Blue Group events this year. The $12,000 prize here boosted his season WCT earnings to $74,000, tops on the circuit.

"I was pleased to get a breakthrough and win the first set," Laver said. "It probably knocked Gerulaitis down a bit."

Gerulaitis had lost to Laver, 6-2, 6-1, two weeks ago in the finals of a Blue Group tournament in Brazil.

Cox Tops Alexander

ATLANTA, March 31 (AP).—Top-seeded Mark Cox of Britain defeated Australian John Alexander, 6-3, 7-6, yesterday to capture the title in the World Championship Tennis $60,000 Atlanta Classic.

Cox received $12,000 for the victory, his second on the WCT Red Group tour. Alexander won $6,000.

NBA Results

Sunday's Games

New York 111, Milwaukee 99 (Monroe 24, Gianelli 21; Jabbar 32, Dandridge 34).

Seattle 98, Portland 88 (Haywood 48, Burleson 14, Brown 14; Johnson 24, Wicks 30).

Los Angeles 104, Phoenix 90 (Goodrich 28, Smith 16; Bantom 20, Hawthorne 16).

New Orleans 108, Atlanta 105 (Williams 18, Stallworth 16; Gilliam 22, Henderson 21).

Washington 94, Chicago 82 (Hayes 37, Porter 12; Love 18, Garrett 17).

ABA Results

Sunday's Games

New York 130, San Antonio 104 (Erving 40, Faults 18, Taylor 18; Gervin 35, Jones 24).

Indiana 128, Denver 121 (Knight 32, McGlocklin 30; B. Jones 32, Robisch 22, Calvin 22).

St. Louis 116, San Diego 112 (Lewis 29, Barnes 27; Lamar 37, Jones 34).

Kentucky 113, Memphis 109 (Gilmore 33, Dampier 27; Carter 32, Johnson 26).

Volleyball Schedule

BELGRADE, March 31 (Reuters).—The Ninth European Volleyball Championships will be held in Yugoslavia from Oct. 18 to 25 this year, representatives of the European Volleyball Confederation said.

Swedes First In E. African Safari Rally

NAIROBI, March 31 (UPI).—Swedish rally ace Ove Andersson withstood a late challenge today by top European drivers over muddy Kenyan roads to win the five-day East African Safari.

The 37-year-old Andersson and co-driver Arne Hertz racked up 718 penalty points in their Peugeot 504 to become the second foreign team to win the 6,000-kilometer rally in its 23-year history.

Europeans also won the next three places in this year's event, in which only 14 of the original 78 starters finished.

Sandro Munari in a green and white Lancia Stratos flashed into Nairobi first today but finished second to Andersson on points, with a total of 756.

He was followed by Bjorn Waldegaard of Sweden with 849 and Andrew Cowan of Scotland with 871. East African drivers filled the next six places.

"I didn't know I had won until I reached the finish," Andersson said. "But the car went like a dream."

Munari, this year's Monte Carlo winner and third last year in the Safari, said: "We would have won, but we had one puncture too many. We had eight or nine."

The rally was marred by spectators hurling stones, some as big as footballs, at the cars, raising the possibility that rally officials might strike the event from the calendar next year. At one point, spectators constructed a two-foot-high barrier of rubble across the course.

The event began in swirling duststorms but finished with muddy tracks as storms lashed the last few hundred miles around Mount Kenya and the approaches to Nairobi.

Andersson, who failed to finish last year, battled Munari for the lead in see-saw fashion.



Associated Press.

Kareem Abdul-Jabbar (right) collects loose ball during game against the Knicks.

The Case for Judging Referees

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, March 31 (NYT).—For too long in sports, game officials have been virtually immune from public scrutiny within their major league. Referees or umpires have hidden their mistakes, and often their relative incompetence, behind that immunity. Players and coaches have hesitated to publicly criticize game officials because of the threat of automatic fines—the gag rule. But now, with a $300 fine due tomorrow in the National Basketball Association office, Kareem Abdul-Jabbar of the Milwaukee Bucks threatens to take that immunity for National Basketball Association officials to court with an American Civil Liberties attorney defending his freedom of speech.

It's about time.

Sports shouldn't be above acknowledging that its game officials aren't infallible. The gag rule has protected the worst officials. Without it, the best officials would be more apparent and more appreciated. The worst officials would disappear quicker, instead of being able to hide in the immunity that has protected them from justified criticism.

For the NBA, the rebuttal is that, without reasonable restraint from constant criticism, chaos would develop. Not really. Some players and coaches would be griping incessantly. Many would be using officiating as a crutch for their own failures. But many also would be contributing to a better level of officiating.

In its struggle to maintain the status quo in a sport demanding the most interpretive calls by an official, the NBA isn't alone. Major league baseball, the National Football League and the National Hockey League each has a similar gag rule that a court decision would effect. The gag rule has created too many invisible officials, especially in pro football. Quick, name three NFL officials. For that matter, name one. Throughout the NFL, coaches often speak of "pride" as a motivation for their players. But identity influences pride. Without identity, a person's pride isn't always pierced by a mistake. Only a few game officials in major league sports have an identity.

Jerry Loeber has an identity now. Jerry Loeber is the referee that stirred Abdul-Jabbar's wrath, all seven feet, four inches of it. The three-time NBA most valuable player had been ejected March 11 on six fouls with about 10 minutes remaining in the Bucks' 107-90 loss to the Golden State Warriors. And in the locker room, he measured his words.

"I'm tired of that rule," he was quoted. "Tonight I'm going to speak out. I'll get the American Civil Liberties Union to defend my rights in court. Jerry Loeber sets a standard for ineptitude for referees that is unequaled. I think he is unqualified to be an official in this league. They fine you when you say things about officials, but I think he stinks. I want you to understand, this is for quotes. I want to take the big step. I may need a lawyer, but that guy stinks. He's the most inept official in the league. He's done this to us before. He completely takes the game away from the players. He takes everything away."

Abdul-Jabbar, who has been ejected on fouls 16 times in his five seasons, received an automatic $200 fine for that outburst. He also was fined $100 for hassling Loeber near the officials' dressing room.

"Abdul-Jabbar was standing by the door, he appeared to be waiting for us," Loeber said, alluding to Bob Rakel, the other official. "When the security guards opened the door, he shouted these things at us. I looked him in the eye and didn't say a thing. Anything we said in a situation like that could be held against us."

William Lynch, the 31-year-old executive director of the Wisconsin Civil Liberties Union, an affiliate of the ACLU, has discussed the situation with Abdul-Jabbar and Wayne Embry, the Bucks' general manager.

"One option for Kareem is not paying the fine and forcing the NBA to try to get the money," Lynch said. "If the player doesn't pay within 10 days, the club is liable. There's a clause in the NBA contract that a club then has the right to dock the player's salary for the money. This is a decision that Kareem is going to have to make. I'm waiting to talk to him."

If the fine is not paid tomorrow, the NBA commissioner, Walter Kennedy, can suspend the Bucks' center, although Kennedy often has granted a 48-hour grace period. Embry says, "I'm supporting Kareem," which could signify that the Bucks won't pay the fine for him.

"There is a section of the federal civil rights law," Lynch adds, "that prohibits conspiracies to deny equal privileges and immunities under the law. In sports, it seems there is less right to personal dignity. Somehow, if somebody makes a lot of money, he's expected to give up his basic individual rights."

In defense of the gag rule, Kennedy mentions that a coach or player can write or phone him or John Nucatola, the supervisor of officials. Kennedy estimates, in his 12 years as commissioner, that "12, maybe 15 or 20 players" have contacted him.

Kennedy also uses five observers to rate officials, a questionnaire circulated among general managers and coaches, and "dialogue" with the NBA Players Association.

But why couldn't the vested members of the NBA Players Association rate the officials in a similar questionnaire?

Surely such ratings would provide the NBA office with an insight into their officials from the people who know them best—the experienced players. Not that the players are infallible either. But their good games and their bad games are reflected in the box score. Officials influence the players' box score. But there is no box score for the officials.

And there should be.

Focus of UCLA-Kentucky Game Is the Coach

By Gordon S. White Jr.

SAN DIEGO, March 31 (NYT).—The John Wooden era in college basketball will end tonight at the San Diego Arena when his 27th and last UCLA team meets Kentucky in the final of the National Collegiate Athletic Association Tournament.

These Bruins are not Wooden's best UCLA team, but they are the first of his teams to be a sentimental favorite in an NCAA championship. UCLA assumed that role after its thrilling 75-74 overtime victory against Louisville in the semifinals Saturday when Wooden announced he would step down as coach after the championship game.

Long the unbeatable, nearly perfect team that was resented like the Yankees were in baseball for many years, UCLA is now the team that can give its respected, 64-year-old coach the chance to bow out a winner and a national champion for the 10th time. Suddenly many fans are rooting for the Bruins.

If the Bruins win, it will be UCLA's and Wooden's 10th national title in 12 seasons. If Kentucky wins, it will be the Wildcats' fifth national basketball crown and the first for their present coach, Joe Hall. Kentucky, which stands second to UCLA in national basketball titles, won its previous four championships under Adolph Rupp, in 1948, 1949, 1951 and 1958.

Rich Washington, the 6-9 hero of UCLA's victory Saturday, said he was surprised at Wooden's retirement announcement. The coach went straight to the dressing room after the victory over Louisville to tell his players of his decision. Then he went to the press room where he made his retirement statement.

Dave Meyers said, "I wasn't too surprised. We knew it was coming but not sure just when."

Meyers is the 6-8 star of this season's UCLA team. He has been hobbled during the last few games of the season with a muscle bruise in his right thigh and an ankle sprain that has been slow in healing. But he moved well enough to help against the fast Louisville Cardinals.

Kentucky, however, will probably create a few more bruises on the UCLA team. After Kentucky's 95-79 victory over Syracuse in the other semifinal game, Roy Danforth, the Syracuse coach, said, "I went into my dressing room and I thought I was in the general hospital."

Kentucky is a physical team that plays a game difficult to officiate. There were 61 personal fouls called in the Kentucky-Syracuse match, a record for an NCAA tournament game. The parade to the foul line delayed the start of the UCLA-Louisville game by 35 minutes.

Wooden said, "I think of basketball as a game of finesse. But I don't want to criticize any coach for his style of play." Kentucky has four men over six feet, nine inches tall, who throw their weight around rather freely.

The retiring UCLA coach said he did not want a victory tonight any more than he wanted any of the other national titles won by UCLA. When asked if he felt as confident of victory as in some past title games, Wooden smiled and said, "I suspect that when I had a Jabbar (Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, who was known as Lew Alcindor at UCLA) I entered with more confidence."

Coach of Year

SAN DIEGO, March 31 (AP).—Bobby Knight of Indiana was named the major college coach of the year by the National Association of Basketball Coaches yesterday.

The coaches, holding their annual meeting at the site of the NCAA Basketball Championships, also selected Sonny Allen of Old Dominion as college division coach of the year.

Knight led the Hoosiers to 34 straight victories over two seasons before losing a 92-90 thriller to NCAA finalist Kentucky in last week's regionals. The Hoosiers finished with a 31-1 record, the best in the school's history, and spent most of this season ranked No. 1 in the Associated Press poll.

WHA Results

Sunday's Games

Quebec 6, Phoenix 5 (Houle 2, Tardif 2, Tremblay, Leclerc; Plorek 2, Hughes, Boyd, Keogan).

Minnesota 5, Indianapolis 3 (Ball, Walton K. O'Shea, Smith, Arbour; Pitchner, Whitlock, Bond).

New England 4, Toronto 3 (Blackburn 2, Caffery, Climey; Nedomansky, Dorey, Mistico).

Cleveland 7, Chicago 6 (Jarrett 2, Leduc 2, Cardwell 2, Edur; Coates, Morris, Gordon, Baltimore, Rochon, Paiement).

Vancouver 4, Baltimore 3 (Campbell, Jones, Walton, Israelson; White, Richardson, Veneruzzo).

NHL Results

Sunday's Games

New York Rangers 8, Kansas City 2 (Vickers 4, Sanderson 2, Ratelle, Stemkowski; Croteau, Paiement).

New York Islanders 2, Atlanta 2 (St. Laurent, Gillies; Vail, Lysiak).

Toronto 5, Buffalo 4 (Ferguson 2, Ellis, Salming, Hammerstrom; Gare, Martin, Robert, Stanfield).

Detroit 8, Washington 5 (Dionne 2, Hogaboam 2, Grant, Libett, Crashley, McKechnie; Lelonde 3, Lynch, Gilbertson).

Montreal 2, Boston 2 (Lemaire, Lefleur; Esposito, Orr).

Pittsburgh 4, Minnesota 1 (Hadfield, Larouche, Kelly, McManama; Bialowas).

Philadelphia 4, Chicago 1 (Barber, MacLeish, Dornhoefer, Leach; Martin).

Jacot Is Slalom Victor

OBERSTDORF, West Germany, March 31 (Reuters).—Michèle Jacot of France won the women's event in the Oberstdorf International Giant Slalom skiing race here yesterday.



United Press International.

Aaron takes batting practice with the Brewers at spring training camp in Arizona.

aron Is Chasing Another Record Held by Ruth

YORK, March 31 (AP). 975 baseball season will ther record-chaser for n king Henry Aaron. r ago, Aaron started his ason with the National Atlanta Braves going be Ruth's career home- rd of 714. He tied that the season's opening id then broke it a few r.

playing for the American League Milwaukee Brewers, Aaron is after Ruth again. He needs just eight runs batted in to surpass Ruth's record of 2,209. Aaron drove in 2,202 runs in his 21 seasons with the Braves, batting in 90 or more in 16 of those years.

He also holds a fistful of other records and, with 3,600 hits, is only 20 short of the No. 2 man, Stan Musial. Ty Cobb's 4,191 is the record.

Frank Robinson, baseball's first major league black manager, also has some targets to shoot for as he doubles as a designated hitter with the Cleveland Indians.

Robinson needs 26 home runs to reach 600—a total reached only by Aaron, Ruth and Willie Mays. He also is 100 hits short of 3,000 for his career. He would be the 13th man in history to reach that total.



Art Buchwald

Patty Hearst There?

WASHINGTON.—A few weeks ago heavily armed agents of the FBI broke into a young lady's apartment in Alexandria, Va., at 10:30 p.m. and said they were looking for Patty Hearst. They had no search warrant and claimed they didn't need one because the warrants already out for Patty Hearst covered them. Obviously they didn't find Miss Hearst, but they scared the hell out of all young ladies living in the Washington area.



Buchwald

I received a call from the daughter of a friend of mine who lives on Capitol Hill. She wanted to know what she should do if someone knocks on her door late at night and says he's from the FBI.

"Well," I said, "the FBI has very clear guidelines on that. They've been warning women for years to bolt their doors at night and not open them to anyone."

"But if I don't open the door they'll break it down," she protested. "And then the landlady will make me pay for a new door."

"Now wait a minute. The only reason the FBI broke into that lady's apartment in Alexandria is because her neighbors said she looked like Patty Hearst. You don't look like Patty Hearst, do you?"

"How do I know what Patty Hearst looks like?" she said.

"Everyone knows what Patty Hearst looks like. She has long hair, wears a black beret, an army jacket and carries a submachine gun in her hand at all times."

"That's the picture they print in the papers," the young lady protested. "But she also wears wigs and dresses and high-heel shoes. Some people have even said she was seen in blackface. Every girl in America could look like Patty Hearst."

"That's true," I admitted. "I agree you have a problem. Let's see, suppose when the person from the FBI knocks on the door you demand he shove his credentials under it?"

"The girl in Alexandria did that and that's when they broke down her door. The FBI said they thought it was a trick."

"I can see it from their point of view," I said. "After all if you are from the FBI and someone demands your credentials you could indeed believe the person is Patty Hearst. If the girl had nothing to hide, she'd take the FBI's word for it."

"So you're suggesting I open the door if someone knocks on it and claims he's a G-man?"

"I'm not saying that exactly. Perhaps you could go to the phone and call the FBI and ask them if they had sent someone."

"The girl in Alexandria did that and the agents pulled their guns on her. They were going to shoot her. I'm telling you I'm scared stiff. I used to be afraid of just burglars and rapists. Now I'm afraid of the Justice Department."

"Couldn't you put a large sign on your door saying, 'Patty Hearst is alive and well and living in a lesbian commune in Disneyland'?"

"I guess so," my young friend said. "But why can't the FBI find another way of catching Patty Hearst without breaking into everyone's apartment because some kooky neighbor says she lives there?"

"In all due respect, I don't think it's your job or mine to tell the FBI how to catch Patty Hearst. After all, they're professionals and if they break down enough doors someday they'll find her.

"In the meantime, I believe every young woman living alone will have to make up her own mind whether to open up when someone who says he's from the FBI comes knocking or write out a check for a new door. That's a small price to pay to have a law enforcement agency that protects all our constitutional rights."

"You've been a big help, Uncle Art. I don't know how to thank you."

"Don't mention it," I said. "And sleep well."

Churchill Urged A Foreign Legion For Britain in '40

LONDON, March 31 (Reuters).—Winston Churchill planned to set up a British Foreign Legion in 1940, according to cabinet papers just released.

The papers show that Churchill wanted a force recruited from enemy aliens in Britain willing to fight against Germany and run on the strict disciplinarian lines of the French Foreign Legion.

"I see no question why enemy aliens, wishing to fight against Germany, should not be incorporated in a military body where the discipline is strict, where the penalties are severe and where they can be under constant observation," Churchill wrote.

Three weeks after the British Army retreat from Dunkerque, Churchill asked his service chiefs to explore his suggestion for a legion consisting of 5,000 men and instructed his secretary of state for India, Leo Amery, to prepare such a plan.

The archives give no indication of what happened to the proposal. However, enemy aliens were allowed to join the auxiliary Pioneer Corps after intelligence clearance.

Just look at them. Their hours are long, their work demanding. They are besieged with invitations and accept very few. They sandwich instead of lunch. They don't chitchat. They aren't much for vacations. They seem rushed, even driven. But they are not workaholics. They're having too good a time.

Workaholics—Or Are They?

By Charlotte Curtis

NEW YORK (NYT).—Beverly Sills appeared on a television talk show not long ago, gaily described herself as a "workaholic" and proceeded to outline her rigorous life as an opera star. All she does, she said enthusiastically, is work, work and more work.

What she didn't say, talk shows not being a place to discuss anything in much depth, was that although she is "almost compulsive, maybe even obsessive, about opera," she is neither anxious, guilt-ridden, insecure or self-righteous about her work. Later, in her sunny apartment here, she explained:

"My art form is a joyful one," she said, "not a torturous thing. I enjoy it . . . I'm having fun. I'm not doing it to get away from something else. I love it."

Miss Sills is an exceptionally accomplished and celebrated woman. Like Barbara Walters, television anchor woman; Pauline Trigere, fashion designer; Patricia Roberts Harris, lawyer, former ambassador and corporate director; Mary Wells Lawrence, advertising executive, and Joyce Carol Oates, writer, her vocation is her avocation, and like them she always seems to be doing it. Therefore, *they must* be workaholics.

Long Hours

Just look at them. Their hours are long, their work demanding. They are beseiged with invitations and accept very few. They sandwich instead of lunch. They don't chitchat. They aren't much for vacations. They seem rushed, even driven. But they are not workaholics. They're having too good a time.

The workaholic isn't as happy. According to Wayne Oates, the Louisville, Ky., behavorial scientist who wrote a book on the subject, the work addict "drops out of the human community." He is a slave to a set schedule, "merciless in his demands upon himself for peak performance" and "without qualms about telling off both high and low" when their work is sloppy. He is compulsively overcommitted. He can't delegate authority. Oates suggests that such people are sick.

Workaholism, then, is like alcoholism. It's been mistaken for a healthy adaptation of the puritan work ethic when it's actually a serious addiction. But since America is still a work-and-achievement-oriented society, Oates reported, most people consider workaholism up there with motherhood and apple pie—a religious virtue and a form of patriotism.

A Delight

No wonder Miss Sills is confused. Despite how she, Miss Walters, Miss Trigere and company describe themselves, and nearly all claim to be workaholics, what they have in common is a delight in what they do. They are the kind of laborers Studs Terkel, author of "Working," calls "the happy few who find a savor in their daily job."

Healthy or not, such women are different—not just because of their success, their fame or the big money they make.

"We're all mavericks," Miss Walters said, "we're out of step, always a little on the outside. We're no brighter than other people. But we probably never would have made it at the country club."

Despite setbacks, each has a history of smaller successes, which encouraged them to raise their sights. They are, as Miss Walters notes, divorced or married to "very special men." They're also lucky, and they know it.

"Had I blundered into the wrong job, had I blundered into the wrong marriage," Miss Oates said, "I might be a different person today. Certainly I would be . . . in the face of a benevolent fate, one must be humble."

Miss Wells is equally philosophical. "A tremendous number of events happen to us over which we have no control," she said. "I know hard-working talented people to whom good things do not happen. There isn't any good reason why I should have this much."

Miss Trigere, who has never sat in the sun longer than 40 minutes at a stretch, regularly does three things at once. In her office, she talks on the telephone while simultaneously instructing an associate. With her right hand, she signs checks.

"I'm always designing," she said. "Since I drape rather than sketch, I can't get much done on airplanes. But I'm thinking about it."

Miss Wells, who still commutes between New York and Dallas where her husband is based, gets "an almost sensuous pleasure out of work that's well done."

She meets with her secretary over the mail at 7:30 a.m., lives in pants suits, shops by phone, tries to be home by 11 p.m. and is what she calls a "playaholic" three weeks a year in the South of France.



Beverly Sills
...'having fun.'

Whether Miss Oates is writing or teaching, she isn't conscious of "working" at all. She finds the 24-hour day "more than enough time" to get things done, like housework, since "it is like Zen meditation," and would feel "quite alienated" from her own life if she had a secretary or maid. She "works" while traveling with her husband.

"There is no conflict in me between 'work' and 'play,'" she said. "The two are perfectly blended."

50-Hour Week

Somehow, Mrs. Harris jams her law practice, her corporate board jobs and her civic duties into a 50-hour week, yet she sometimes feels she should do more.

"What I want to do and what I ought to do are not always mutually exclusive," she said. "Working 16 to 18 hours a day should be the exception, and it is."

She believes in efficiency rather than long hours, considers books and television necessary to knowing what's going on but seldom entertains or goes on vacation.

The nicest place as far as Miss Walters is concerned is her apartment, which is staffed and decorated the way she wants it. She likes being there alone with her daughter. She has learned to sleep anywhere, anytime, to compensate for the 5 a.m. alarm required by the Today Show.

She would be lost without a little red notebook, in which she lists things to do. She argues that it's quicker to write than phone, and she writes letters during the commercials while she's on the air.

"I'll pay someone to do errands rather than go myself," she said. "The problem is with pants and shoes and things you have to try on. You have to do that yourself."

PEOPLE: *Britt Ekland Signs A Fidelity Pact*

It's love, says actress Britt Ekland, and she and pop singer Rod Stewart have signed a pact to be faithful to each other. Miss Ekland, 31, former wife of actor Peter Sellers, said in London: "It's too early to talk about marriage, but Rod and I see our love as a permanent relationship." Stewart, 30, said: "I have been looking for someone like Britt for years. I'm in Heaven. I have promised to be faithful." Miss Ekland has in recent years been the companion of American record producer Lou Adler. They have a 20-month-old son, Nicholas.



Britt Ekland
...it's love.

* * *

Larry Adler, the American who popularized the harmonica as a classical musical instrument, was freed on £50 bail Saturday after having been charged with shoplifting 74 pence worth of candy in London. Adler, 61, who lives in London, rode to Bow Street Magistrate's Court on a bicycle for his court appearance. He wore a big fur hat and a military-style tweed suit. The case was adjourned until April 11 after Adler said that he wanted time to find an attorney to represent him. He was charged with stealing the candy from a large store near his Piccadilly apartment.

* * *

SUING: Television talk show host Johnny Carson has filed a $38-million civil suit against Paramount Pictures, alleging breach of contract, in a Santa Monica, Calif., court. In 1973, Carson charges, Paramount signed an agreement under which Carson-Paramount Productions Inc. was formed. Under the agreement, Carson was to seek out talent and to produce television specials and films. The suit alleges that Paramount failed to live up to the agreement. Carson wants $30 million in punitive damages and $8.8 million in general damages.

* * *

SICK CALL: Mamie Eisenhower spent "a very comfortable Easter," a spokesman at Ft. Gordon (Ga.) Hospital said. The spokesman said that her son, John, has visited her and that she continued to recover from intestinal problems. Gen. Omar Bradley is continuing to improve from a stroke and brain surgery and has been moved from the intensive-care unit at the University of California at Los Angeles Medical Center into a private room. Bradley, 82, is the only surviving five-star general.

* * *

DINING OUT: French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and his wife dined with a building firm employee, Gérard Bourgeois, and his family Sunday night in the city of Tours. It was the third time that the President had dined with a family following his a[r]ment on New Year's Eve intended to make conta[c]families of all social [c]1975.

* * *

Soviet grandmaster A Karpov said Monday tha[t] agree to play Bobby Fi[s]the World Chess Cham[p]under existing internatio[n]"I am prepared to play for the world chess title ing to the rules and re[g] adopted," Karpov said in sage from Moscow to t[he] dent of the Internation[al] Federation. Karpov's was designed to meet an deadline for confirmati[on] each player will agree match for a record $5 m[il] Manila during June. Fi[sher] not yet given his offici[al] but has said that he refuse to play becaus[e] dispute over rules—not rules but rules which wants to set himself.

* * *

The U.S. State Dep[t] wanted to restrict Russia actress Victoria Fyodo[r] travels in the United Sta[tes] her father, retired Rea[r] Jackson Tate, "raised hell" to get her an unre[-] visa, Tate's son said in Park, Fla. "When the States first granted my visa, it was extremely lim[-] where she could go," Hu[gh] said. "This disturbed my Victoria was born after a affair between the elder T[ate] the Russian actress Zoya rova. Father and daught[er] met when Victoria arrived United States last week. are in seclusion, from whi[ch] are are expected to emerg[e] few weeks. The younge[r] said that his half-sister i[s] ning an extensive tour United States before she r[e]to the Soviet Union.

—SAMUEL JUST

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

AMERICA CALLING

MESSAGES, APRIL 1st, 1975

DIZ01YD	MBA03AA	RKU01BD
EJG03CC		

MESSAGES, MARCH 31

BAF10LB	JJB03HE	RPW03CB
BSE07AO	LNR05AA	SDW04AR
EAR04CA	MAA01DP	SRE09LA
GRP03EH	PDF04CX	TAW10EE
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